Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 55 196—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
26th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8053	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1910
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganznie	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Dec. 1910
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

	Tons	Leave Bombay about
s. s. Umsinga	4,500	3rd December, 1910.

Fare Rs. 375.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 28th December. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	21st Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	24th Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	25th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 21st November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer, on or about the 3rd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	6th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÈZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	28th Nov.	1910
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec.	"
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	29th "	"
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan.	1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th "	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb.	"

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb.	1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th "	"
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th "	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May	"
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June	"

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	937
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & "
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

---

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Nawera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

"Plate of rare device
And jewels of rich and exquisite form."
SHAKESPEARE.

MARCKS

THE LARGEST JEWELRY HOUSE

In Western India, invite inspection of their

EXCEPTIONAL DISPLAY
OF
MODERN JEWELRY.

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.
STURDY IN WORKMANSHIP.
SCRUPULOUS IN FINISH.

The natural outcome of these characteristics are

DIGNITY & CHARM.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS
To H.E. The Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box	at Rs. 3-4.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS	in 1 lb. box	at Re. 1.
SPANISH FRESH GRAPES	in barrels (loose) per lb.	Rs. 1.

ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT,' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1½ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,

THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT"
AND THE "JUNIOR?"

THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188C, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

TURPENE

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE
FOR
TURPENTINE.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POW
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMP
CODES—OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE Municipality of Ahmedabad, is to RAISE a LOAN of Rs. 3,93,500, for the extension and Improvement of the Water Works and Development of the Sewage Farm, in open Market, on the security of the Municipal Revenues, allowing interest at the rate of 4 1-2 p.c. per annum.

Forms of applications and notices inviting Tenders can be had on application at the Municipal Office.

Tenders will be received till MONDAY, the 19th December, 1910, at 5 P.M.

RAMANBHAI M. NILKANTH,
Vice Chairman.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 18th November, 1910.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the FESTIVAL of the EXPOSITION of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S BODY will take place in GOA from the 26th instant to the 28th December 1910. This Exposition which has come after 20 years is looked upon by the Christian Community, as also by others, as a great event; and as it is rumoured that this may be the last time the body will be exposed, many passengers, not only from Bombay but from all parts of India, will visit Goa during the Exposition.

For the convenience of the travelling public the Company will run their Fast Steamers during the Exposition period with effect from the 22nd instant as shown below:—

Sunday—Special Ferry Steamer direct to Panjim.
Monday—Steamer to Mormugao calling at Vengorla (cargo steamer).
Tuesday—Special Steamer direct to Panjim.
Wednesday—Special Ferry Steamer direct to Panjim.
Thursday—Special Steamer direct to Panjim.
Friday—Steamer to Mormugao calling at Vengorla (large Steamer).
Saturday—Special Steamer direct to Panjim.

N. B.—Special arrangements will be made for passengers arriving at Mormugao by the cargo Steamers and Railway to be conveyed to Panjim by our Ferry Steamers.

Special Steamers will leave Modi Bunder as under:—

Bombay Dep. 9 A.M. Panjim Dep. 9 A.M.
Panjim Arr. 7 A.M. Bombay Arr. 7 A.M.

Besides the above Special steamers there will be a DAILY Mail Ferry Steamer, which sails from Bombay, as shown below:—

Daily Ferry Steamer (Modi Bunder).

Bombay Dep. 12-30 P.M. Panjim Dep. midnight.
Panjim Arr. 4-30 P.M., second day. Bombay Arr. 5-30 A. M., third day.

Cargo Steamers (Prince's Dock "L" shed).

Bombay Dep. 1-30 P.M. Mon. and Fri. Mormugao Dep. 1-30 P.M., Wed & Sat.
Mormugao Arr. 12-0 noon, Tues. & Sat. Bombay Arr. 1-30 P. M., Thurs. & Sun.

Passengers will be charged as under—By Ferry and Special Steamers. From Bombay to Panjim.

1st A	1st B	II	III
8-0	5-0	1-12-0.	1-0.

From Bombay to Mormugao—Cargo steamers.

1st A	1st B	II	III
9-0	6-0	3-0	2-0

From Mormugao to Panjim.

I	II	III
1-0	0-6	0-4

NOTE.—Return Tickets at double the above rates will be issued in order to avoid inconvenience and trouble to passengers purchasing fresh tickets.

Arrangements have been made to SUPPLY FOOD and REFRESHMENTS to passengers on Board the Steamers under the management of Mr. A. J. D'Souza.

A. Cabin Accommodation.
B. Without Cabin Accommodation.

KILLICK NIXON AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1910.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (S. T.), on the 26th day of November, 1910, for the WORK OF FILLING in by excavation from Salamati and Rowli Hills, the low-lying land of that part of the City of Bombay, situate near the Vincent Road, in respect of which the said Trustees have made a Scheme known as Scheme V, the approximate area and boundaries whereof are specified in the plan thereof deposited in the Office of the Trust Engineer.

Form of Contract, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 4,000 (Rupees Four Thousand), to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.
Trust Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 8th November, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1910, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the Main Line and Branches and of the Local and Suburban Trains between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED. Revised Timings may be ascertained from the Posters and Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. NAOROJI ADARJI TATA and Mr. JAMSETJI SHERIARJI KAPADIA, of date the 12th May, 1910, to act for me in Bombay, during my absence in England, has been CANCELLED on my return to Bombay on the 18th November, 1910.

KAWASJEE DADABHOY DUBASH.

NOTICE.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

I BEG to give notice that the arrangements for the amalgamation of the BANQUE DU NORD ST. PETERSBURG, with this institution, have been completed and that the business of the Bank will now be carried on under the name and style of the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

W. MOIR,
Representative, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

s. s. "GODAVERI."

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the wreck of the steamer as she lies on the beach at Bellapur in the Ulwa Creek.

Intending purchasers will be afforded all information on application to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, B. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Shepherd Buildings,
120, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HURJIVAN VIRJI, RANCHORDAS CULLIANJI, PRAGJI CULLIANJI and DHARAMSEY HURJIWAN of Bombay Hindu inhabitants special Commissioners and Receivers appointed in Suit No. 579 of 1903 of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have contracted to SELL to our client Mr. Morarji Velji the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance gift mortgage lease lien Sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91 Meadows Street within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages buildings and premises standing thereon situate at Kolbhat Lane near Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay which said buildings and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 3071, 3071, 3072-73, 3074-75, 3075 and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2-3, 4-5, 5A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Harjiwan Virji and Ranchordas Cullianji as representing the Plaintiffs and the defendants Nos. 1 to 6 in the said suit No. 579 of 1903 and the said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurements 963-70 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land formerly under No. 461 of Pension and Tax assessment and now under Collector's Old No. 461, New No. 2,431, Old Survey No. 23, New Survey No. 123 of Pension and Tax assessment and the said premises are situate in registration sub-district formerly of Bhuleshwar but now of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mowji Premji and now of Vallabhdas Jamnadas on or towards the South by Kolbhat Lane on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors and on or towards the West by the property belonging to Morarji Velji,—Dated this 19th day of November, 1910.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJEE & HIRALAL.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at "Ballard House," Mangalore Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. J. B. Marzban and Co., the following machines being the surplus stock on account of having introduced electric power.

1 Harrild's double royal machine, with flyers, (no moulds).
1 atlas demi folio treadle machine.
1 Harrild's new folding machine.
1 new royal hot rolling machine.
2 cutting machines.
1 book stitching machine (thread).
1 Crossby's Bro's oil Engine, about 8 B.P. with two tanks, connections, &c, and double fly-wheels.
1 5 B. P. Crossby's Bro's oil engine, nearly new specially made, with solid oil tank and governor to regulate electric light.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st November, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GWALIOR BUILDNG STONES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1910, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the stone yard of Mr. Currim Haji Beg Mahomed near Gunpowder Works, Bunder Mazagon, the following:—

120 blocks building stones of Gwalior Quarry, sizes from 3 to 8 cubic feet, altogether about 700 cubic feet.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the goods shall be removed within three days from the day of sale at purchaser's expense.

Goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st November, 1910.

No danger in eating freshly baked cakes, scones, tea-bread, etc., when

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—is used.

Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new, and do you know that any cakes left over and reheated in the oven the following day are almost equal to the freshly baked.

Made by Brown & Polson. Every tin contains recipes for tempting cakes, etc.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

SITUATED:
Gowalia Tank Road, behind the Fire Brigade Station,

LAST 2 NIGHTS.

Of the now Favourite Spectacle.

DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK
and the
DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

The Laughable and Exciting
AMERICAN PUSHBALL GAME.

This will be played every night during the remainder of the season.

Open to all Competitors.

HANDSOME TROPHIES will be presented to the TEAM who will show the best form during the Season.

This game is played Mounted on Ponies. Every care taken.

But no Responsibility on the part of Proprietor in case of accident.

EVERYTHING BRIGHT.

New and Novel TO-NIGHT.

DON'T FORGET Gamdevi Road is where you see this Big Show.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Full Box, Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats, Box, Rs. 4.
First Chairs, Rs. 3. Second Chairs, Rs. 2.
Stalls (European Gallery), Re. 1.
Gallery (Natives only), As. 8.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.

Special Tram Service to all parts of Bombay after the Performance is over.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager.
GEORGE OSCAROFF, Advance Agent.

Y.M.C.A. BAZAAR.

TOWN HALL, Dec. 1. 2. 3.

To be
OPENED ON THURSDAY, Dec. 1st,
at 5 P.M., by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
accompanied by LADY CLARKE.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

To be
OPENED ON FRIDAY, Dec. 2nd,
at 5 P.M., by
MRS. SWANN.
ADMISSION EIGHT ANNAS.

To be
OPENED ON SATURDAY, Dec. 3rd,
at 4 P.M., by
BOMBAY SCHOOL CHILDREN
who will give English
SONGS and GAMES.
ADMISSION FOUR ANNAS.

SIDE ATTRACTIONS:—

Shooting Gallery;
Talking Weighing Machine;
Blind School Exhibit.
Snakes Exhibit.
Conjuring Entertainment.
Concerts, Ambulance Demonstrations.
Competitions, etc.

ADMISSION FREE After 8-30 p.m. Daily.

TICKETS AT ROSE AND CO.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

AT THE

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND PROGRAMME
OF
ALL "STAR" PICTURES.
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST.)

We are again showing
"FOOLSHEAD IN THE LIONS' CAGE."

The greatest laughter making film ever exhibited in Bombay. A roar from start to finish also

"THE TWO PORTRAITS."

A film that appealed very strongly to our crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday. A dramatic and intensely human life story, and many other comic and dramatic films.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Band in the illuminated gardens nightly.

SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only „ 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
FRIDAY, 2nd DECEMBER.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(For all Communities)

MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bed-Room, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—First or Second Class Well-Experienced MARINE ENGINEERS, for permanent situation. Salary Rs. 75. Applications received upto 26th inst. Apply MANAGER, Bomonji Dhunjibhoy, 28, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED.—An Experienced Mechanic MOTOR DRIVER, for a Motor Launch. Salary Rs. 60 with free quarters. Apply MANAGER, Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, 28, Esplanade Road, Fort.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely, remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3$\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. 4$\frac{3}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
63 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrah, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, iron safes, cottage piano by Schraeffer and Schneider in good order, harmonium, Salter's typewriter. (S. T.)

4 British safes 24 by 18 by 18 inches.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 English made hunting saddle complete with stirrups and leather belts.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estates of the following insolvents:—

Re Tricumdas Purshotam and another 1 rubber-tyred office shigram, nearly new, harness, writing tables, chairs, copying press, screen, etc.

Re Sorabji Dhanjibhai Dadysett and Maneckji Nasservanji Parukh, insolvents—1 handsome chestnut waler mare, about 7 years, going in harness. (The mare is open for inspection at Mr. Baldock's stable at Bellasis Road).

Re Dayashanker Deoshanker Dave, insolvent—1 handsome half C. spring steel rubber-tyred victoria with handsome grey Arab horse and harness. (The turn-out is open for inspection at Mr. J. F. Laice's stable at Girgaum).

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, (where the furniture have been removed for sale), the remaining stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, book cases, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing, wash-hand, round tables, glassdoor bookcases, bent-wood sofas, iron and wooden cots, sideboards, dinner waggons, book and hat-stands, writing and office tables, chairs, verandah seats, etc.

The property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS OF CARPETS AND RARE CURIOS.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN, PERSIAN CHINESE, AND JAPANESE CURIOS.

Under instructions from Mr. G. M. Master, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd and THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the Ground Floor of the late Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Army and Navy Society, a large collection, of curios, very rare, ever offered in Bombay, consisting of:—

Antique and new carpets, carved furniture, bronzes, cloisones, porcelains, jades, brasses, China, Lassa and Persian oil painted articles, very old Persian tiles, carved Indian and Tibetian goods, embroideries, fourfold carved screen set with brass inlaid pannels, richly carved blackwood zoonda almyrah, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Inspection invited.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 27th November.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Derwant House, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, near the Byculla Station, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order, such as sliding dining table by Robert, dining chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, meatsafe, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, elegant side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, book case, Chubb's fire-proof safe, handsome English made solid brass, mother of pearl inlaid bedstead with side wings on castors, specially brought from Home, mirror door almyrahs, cloths and gown presses, chest-of-drawers marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, books, oil paintings, cottage piano, English large clock, figured large size lamps, large chest of platedware single and double bedsteads, rich table ornaments, old blackwood, carved chiffoniers and tables, elegant mother of pearl inlaid folding screen, fancy music clock under glass dome, Singer's sewing machine, barometer, ice box with refrigerator, rich glassware and crockery-ware, best platedware by Elkington and others, silver spoons and forks rubber-tyred victoria in good order camphor-wood chest, jail made cane furniture, etc., the property of Captain J. W. Baldwin and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, MOTOR CAR, etc.

Under instructions from Prince Vijaysinghjee, of Pantana, who is letting one of his bungalow and leaving Bombay for up-country, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd December, at 2 p m. (S. T.), at Cumbala Hill, Cumbala Hotel Lane, next to the Petit Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood furniture made to order, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, cabinets, chiffoniers marble topped tables and teapoys, wind proof lamps, carpets, cottage piano by Soundy and Co., large musical box, camera with lense by Voigtlander and Sohn, etc.

At 4 P. M. (S. T.)

1 star motor car, 2 cylinder, 10-12 H. P., 3 seated with hood, complete, in working order.
1 American pattern bicycle wheel mail phaeton, in excellent order with pole and shaft.
1 English-built rubber-tyred landeau by Laurie and Marner.
1 English-built rubber-tyred double C. spring phaeton, by Silk and Son.
1 bicycle wheel victoria, by R. Scott and Co.
1 Madras-made gig, by Stewart and Co., with grey waler mare doli, with harness complete.
1 pair bay waler geldings, 16 hands, 7 and 8 years old, good movers and perfectly reliable in double harness.
1 brown Australian pony, 13 hands, quiet in single and double harness, and will make a good single harness pony.
1 brown C.B. mare, 4 years old, 14-2, broken to saddle, will make a beautiful hunter and a carriage mare.
1 black C. B. filly, 3 years old, beautifully shaped, will grow a good mare and will make a beautiful carriage mare.
1 double set gilt mount harness, as good as new.
1 brown leather single harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st November, 1910.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay,
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN of PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)

JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Paid Up...Yen. 24,000,000
Reserve Funds ... „ 16,600,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)

Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Re. 1,000 upto Rs 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital..........£1,200,000
Reserve Fund..........£1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..........£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Re. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..........Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits..........Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House.
Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.

Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

San Francisco.
Washington.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..........Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..........Rs. 28,00,000

Head Office: SIMLA.

Branches:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 15 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	... „	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 18.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	79 5-16+3-8	
Rentes 3 per cent	97 1-4	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...	94 1-4	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ...	82 7-8	unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ...	25 9-16—1-16	
Do. 2 months hence ...	25 3-4—1-16	

Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by India selling.

Silver in New York ...	55 3-8—1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-30 1-2	unchgd
Do do Berlin	20-49	unchgd
Do do New York	4·86	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5 p.c. since 20-10-10	
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	4 7-16—1-16	
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st...	4	unchgd
Do Fine trade bills 3 months.	5	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months..	4 3-4	unchgd
Interest day to day loans	4 3-4	unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans	4 7-8	unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9	unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...	1-3-15	

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	70,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£	14,000
Silver to Shanghai	£	60,000

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, November 18.

LIVERPOOL—

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Quiet but steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market...Firm and good business doing firm and moderate business.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000
Total Sales East Indian ...	550
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	500
Do. Day's Imports	25,000
Mid Americans	7·85—7
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	11 1-2 unchgd

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7·55	7·57	7·58	7·59	7·60
Mid Uplands		unchgd	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
G.O.C.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
Liverpool	7·60	7·60	7·59	7·57	
	+ 1	unchgd.		+ 1	

MANCHESTER, Oct. 28.

The prominent feature in our market this week has been the violent fluctuations in cotton, futures opening this morning about 10 to 12 points below last Friday. These erratic movements point to manipulations, and are inimical to the transaction of business in cloth, operators finding them somewhat bewildering. Ginning returns issued on the 25th instant are not regarded with any alarm considering the lateness of the crop. Trade for China has been quieter, merchants being reluctant to pay the figures now required. Still, fair lines of bleachers and fancies have been entered in certain quarters. India sends inquiries for standard marks, with results which are disappointing to sellers, owing to the inadequacy of the limits attached. Shippers to the Levant act very cautiously, being afraid to enter into heavy engagements under present conditions. Heavy goods meet with a poor demand at current rates, but the lighter finishing qualities are in steady request. Prices are not materially altered.

Yarns.—There is no particular change in connection with this market. Conditions generally being much the same as reported a week ago. Business in American descriptions is not easily secured, spinners all round exhibiting considerable firmness, whilst the instability of cotton during the past few days has not tended to assist negotiations. Egyptian qualities remain fairly steady and though the movement of the raw material is at present on so large a scale prices are well maintained. Bundles for export are in better request but the limits from abroad are generally insufficient to attract producers. On balance prices remain about the same as a week ago.

NEW YORK, November 18.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	73,000
Do. Last year	58,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	35,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	9,000
Spot Cotton—14·50—unchgd	
Futures at New York Dec. 14·32—unchgd Do do Mar. 14·42+2	Declined owing to bearish weekend statistics and advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	14 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	14·23+3
Do. do Mar. ...	14·46+1
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.	
Cotton Stock in London ...	3,220 Bales.
Week's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	424,000
Do Exports to Great Britain ...	146,900
Do Exports to Continent ...	118,000
Do Exports to Japan ...	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	858,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	614,000

LONDON, November 18.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns London	6 24-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly	6 31-32
Months—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Fair Coconadas	6 24-32

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 36 7-8
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. ... ... Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship 40
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 1-2
Do. Months—April.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat South Australian 35 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— ... 62 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 3-4

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 12 3 3-4
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 6 3 1-2—Sellers—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 69 1-2
Yellow Metal	d 6 5-16
Tin plates—I C Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs C I F Bombay ...	0 13 7
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...	£ 4 16 3
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ...	£ 11 2 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp nett...	£ 5 9 0

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 8-6

BOMBAY, November 19.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3-32d. demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	1s. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Jan
,, 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	138
,, Shanghai	187 1-2
,, Japan	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper has remained at about 93-10 with small business.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London both for ready and forward was 1-16 down on Saturday and New York was 1 8 down.

Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-13-6.

The London rates declined on account of sellers from India at the opening of the market there being sellers the rate dropped to Rs. 73-11 but there being buyers at the rate, the market at the close advanced to Rs. 73-15 about 50 to 60 bars changed hands. The gold market was quiet but firm. Demand was moderate and the rate fluctuated by 3 pies. In sovereigns demand was moderate and there was no change in the rates.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu ...	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 98 to 99 touch	23	15	6
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	14	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	15	0
117 Penny Ready	73	14	0
Local per tola	0	11	6
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	73	15	0
Second do	74	4	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London quotation was 6d. up. Demand was moderate and rate for ready remained unchanged but rate for forward advanced by one anna.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London quotation was 3d. up. Local rate advanced by half an anna.

Wheat.—Firm. London rate was 3-8 up. Demand being good local rate advanced by half an anna.

Cottonseed and Groundnut.—Quiet. Demand nil and tendency of the market weak.

Castorseed, Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Quiet but firm. Demand was moderate. No change in the local market.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13	2	0
Linseed, Small ...	,, 12	14	0
Linseed, Brown ...	,, 13	3	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	,, 6	7	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	,, 6	6	0
Yellow do. ...	,, 7	6	0
Do. Gujarat ...	,, 7	12	0
Brown Katni ...	,, 6	12	0
Poppyseed ...	,, 10	4	0
Castorseed ...	,, 37 to 38		
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	,, 31 to 33		
Hard Red ...	,, 27 to 29		
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat ...	,, 54 to 55		
Rai Khandesh— ...	,, 70 to 90		
Mowra ...	,, 7	4	0
Groundnuts ...	,, 47 to 48		
Cottonseed ...	,, 25 to 26		
Maize ...	,, 17 to 18		
Wheat Yellow ...	,, 36 to 38		
Khandwa ...	,, 44 to 48		
Bajaro ...	,, 25 to 27		
Joowar ...	,, 16 to 18		
Gram ...	,, 22 to 25		
Minbara ...	,, 54 to 55		
Brown Jubbulpore ...	,, 48 to 49		
Brown Meggi ...	,, 49 to 50		
Kabra ...	,, 52 to 54		
Black Kutni ...	,, 45 to 46		
Myrabollams ...	,, 19 to 20		

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 18th November, 1910:—

Cotton	5,220	bales
Wheat	7,558	cwts
Linseed	3,526	,,
Rapeseed	1,969	,,
Gingellyseed	11,111	,,
Poppyseed	12	,,
Groundnuts...	418	,,
Castorseed	2,437	,,
Rice	1,466	,,
Myrabollams	58	,,
Cottonseed	13,676	,,
Mowraseed	18	,,
Gram	1,210	,,
Joowar	17	,,
Maize	270	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,572 1/2
India	64 1/4
Indian Specie	54 1/2
Bank of Burma	126

MILLS.

David	372 1-2
Kohinoor	642 1/2

PRESSES.

New Berar	587 1-2
New Mofussil	842 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	167
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	295
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	43 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	480

COTTON.

Liverpool market on Saturday was 1 point up, New York rate were same and futures were same and 4 up. Rates for ready lots advanced by Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 and tone of the market was strong. There was very good demand both from exporters and mills. The opener advised 1 to 2 points down. The tone of the market for new crop was very firm and demand being brisk the rate advanced by Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. The rate for New Broach opened at Rs. 327-8 but demand being good it closed at Rs. 330.

100	W. Wolf and Sons ...	Khamgaon 325
300	Do ...	Sawgin 337
200	Do ...	Bengal 290-295
100	Curla Mills ...	Do 292
200	Bussan M. K. ...	Do 298-302
200	Japan and Co. ...	Do 303
400	Do ...	Khandesh 315
200	R. D. Master ...	Bengal 290-295

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	278
,, F Good ...	262
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	294
,, F Good ...	281
Sind Punjab Fine ...	293
,, F Good ...	280
Khandesh Fine ...	304
,, F Good ...	294
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	318
,, F Good ...	308
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	315
,, F Good ...	305
Amraoti Fine ...	315
,, F Good ...	305
Yeotmal Fine ...	323
,, F Good ...	313
Nagpore Fine ...	328
,, F Good ...	318
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	330
,, F Good ...	310
Methia Fine ...	304
,, F Good ...	294
Broach Gin Fine ...	350
,, F Good ...	342
Broach Gin Good ...	330
Sawginned Good ...	335 May
Comptah Gin ...	337 ,,
Westerns H. G ...	321 ,,
Do M G ...	327 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 18th November, 1910:—

	Bales,	
Khandeish	1,141	,,
Central India...	......	,,
Barsi and Nagur	31	,,
Berar	546	,,
Central Provinces	140	,,
Total Oomras...	1,858	,,
Dholera	......	,,
Broach...	......	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	......	,,
Westerns	......	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	2,981	,,
Bengal Rajputana	206	,,
Sind	175	,,
Persian	......	,,
American	......	,,
Other Sorts	......	,,
Egyptian	......	,,
Total...	7,018	,,

LIVERPOOL, Nomber 19.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	48,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Nov.—Dec.	7·57— 1
Dec.—Jan.	7·55— 2
Jan.—Feb.	7·56— 2
Feb.—Mar.	7·57— 2
Mar.—Apl.	7·58— 2
Apl.—May	7·58— 2
May—June	7·59— 1
June—July	7·57— 2
July—Aug.	7·55— 2

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21 28 35 42 56	Rs. 54 8
	63 70 77 84	,, 55 12
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	,, 45 10
Tin Ingots ...	...	,, 44 0
Spelter S M ...	...	,, 21 7
M M ...	...	,, 23 0
J ...	...	
G ...	...	
Georgshutte K S ...	...	,, 48 0
Copper Ingots		
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, Nov. 18.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
20 Boxes ...	......	15,00,000	......
20 Boxes ...	......	15,00,000	......
20 Boxes ...	......	15,00,000	......
1 Box ...	......	112	18,070
1 Bundle ...	......	540	......

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
19 Bars ...	37,500	......	......
157 do ...	3,00,000	......	......
40 do ...	75,000	......	......
79 do ...	1,50,000	......	......
377 do ...	7,12,500	......	......
198 Bars ...	3,75,000	......	......
242 do ...	4,50,000	......	......
486 do ...	9,37,500	......	......
1 Bundle ...	......	1,400	......
2 Bundles ...	......	2,714	......

Importers.	Vessels.	From
Chartered Bank of India ...	Persia	Alexandra
Do ...	do	London
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India...	do	do
International Bank ...	do	do
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	do	Port Said
Chartered Bank... ...	do	London
National Bank	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	Alexandra
H. Lalji & Co ...	do	Aden
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	P. Bunder
Do ...	do	C. Mandvi
Do ...	do	Dwarka

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 18th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	19	21,847
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	15	17,928

LONDON, November 19.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 15/16+5-8
3 per cent. Rentes ...	97 1-4 unchgd
3- 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	94 1-2+1-4
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities ...	82 7-8 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 5-8+1-16
Do. 2 months hence ...	25 13-16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.	
Silver in New York	55 1-2+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25-30 1-2 unchgd
Do. Berlin ...	20-49 unchgd
Do. New York ...	4 86 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 p.c. since 20-10-10	
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	4 7-15 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	5 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 3-4 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	4 3-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	4 7-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying rate) ...	1-3-15

MANCHESTER, November 19.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Dull—Easier.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Steady.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	3,000
Late Sales	2,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300
Imports	47,750
Mid-Americans...	7-82—3
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	11 7-16—1-16

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	7·58	7·55	7·56
	— 2	— 2	— 2
Mid. Uplands	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
	7·57	5·58	5·58
G. O. C.	— 2	— 2	— 2
	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Liverpool	5·59	5·58	5·55
	— 1	— 1	— 2

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	12
George Mayalls Yarn	11 3/4

NEW YORK, November 19.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	54,000
Do Last year ...	27,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	28,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	27,000
Spot Cotton—	14·55 + 5
Futures at New York .... Dec. 14·21— 1 Do at New York .... Mar. 14·42 unchgd	Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and declined on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	14 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	14·22— 1
Do. do. Mar.	14·42+ 2
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.	
Cotton Stock in London—	
Do. Total Visible Supply	50,60,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	1,25,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	36,10,000

LONDON, November 19.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	48,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	106,000
Do. Actual Export	4,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	171,000
Do. Stock	575,000
Surat week's Sales...	200
Do. Indian Speculation	100
Do. Exportation	100
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	1,900
Do. Actual Exports	200
Do. Week's Imports	......
Do. Stocks	14,000
Afloat Americans	400,000
Do. Indian	11,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi... ... 36 7-8
Do Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.
Red Karachi—Nominal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship 40 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 66 1-4
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 62 1-2
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ...6 2 1-2—Sellers—Quiet.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A Bombay Branch of the Credit Bank of India, Ld., was opened at Mandvi, the chief centre of the Commercial community of Bombay, before a large and influential gathering, on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m., Mr. Lakhamsey Napu, a leading merchant of Mandvi presiding.

Among those present were Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Bar-at-law, Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Rahim Joosab, Mr. Haji Sulemahomed Haji Oosman and many others.

Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya and many others eulogised in suitable terms the enterprise and Commercial activity of Mr. Jaffer Joosab, the manager and promoter of the Bank, saying that the Bank at Mandvi will prove a very great boon to the commercial community of Mandvi as there was no such convenience made by any Bank before, and that the annual commerce of Mandvi alone amounted to Rs. 36 crores.

Mr. Jaffer Joosab having thanked the audience in suitable terms a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At 5-30 in the evening the Bank entered a sum of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs into different accounts.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF OCT. 1910.

	Earnings for October 1910.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	1,94,910	+ 19,338	+ 11·01
* Lighting and Power Supply	53,690	+ 11,628	+ 27·64
Total......	2,48,600	+ 30,966	+ 26·32

	Total Earnings from January 1910.	Increase or Decrease over the same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	17,68,966	+ 1,30,675	+ 7·98
* Lighting and Power Supply	4,49 345	+ 70,064	+ 18·47
Total......	22,18,311	+2,00,739	+ 9·94

Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 21st November.

1. Orderly N. C. Officers for the week. Sergt. E. G. Pearson, next for duty Sergt. A. D. Shanks.

2. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next Riding School for all members 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

3. Tuesday the 22nd instant, Commanding Officer's Parade at Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords Bandoliers.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V.D. COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st November.

283. Parade.—Saturday the 26th instant.—No. 1 Company 1 inch A. R. practice Middle Ground. Fall in Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. Dress:—Khaki and helmets.

No. 2 Company Instructions for Layers and 6 inch B. L. C. Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.—Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Company.—Parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday 22nd instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Gr und Fort for Defence Light Manning.

234. Proficiency Class.—A Class for candidates for proficiency certificates will be started early in December. Members who intend going in for this Examination; are requested to send their names in to the Adjutant. The Examinations will be held early in March.

235. Transfers.—Corpl. C. E. Pinckney reverts to Gunner and Transfers to the reserve at his own request.

236. Orderly Sergeants for the ensuing week. Duties.—Sergt. A. Spilling No. 1 Company. Sergt. H. Bailey No. 2 Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.
Bombay, 21st November.

1070. Detail for the week ending 26th instant:—

To-day Monday the 21st instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday the 22nd instant.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 23rd instant.—Commanding Officers Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Outposts, manner of detailing picquests etc. Field Service Regulations (Part I) Operations, Sections 75 to 89.

Thursday the 24th inst.—The Signalling Class will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m.

Friday the 25th instant.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible to assist in lining the Streets on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray Kynynmond Earl of Minto, P. C. G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E. Viceroy and Governor General.

Time and place will be notified hereafter.

II. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p. m.

III. "E." Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

1071. Rifle Club.—The rules and programme of the Corps Rifle Club may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters. The programme includes four matches on classification and two on Miniature ranges to be competed for during current month.

1072. Musketry.—The Miniature rifle ranges at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches I and II and practice on Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II. The Bo. Vol. Rifles Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Cadets Class Firing on Monday the 21st, Tuesday the 22nd, Wednesday the 23rd, and Thursday the 24th instant, Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

1073. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be started early in December those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

1074. Transfer.—No. 1622 Sergeant M. Veevers. is transferred from "A" to Reserve Coy. from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adj. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—November 9, at Eden Sanatarium, Darjeeling, the wife of N J Cox, of Allahabad, of a son.

LINDESAY.—November 8, at Ranchi, Bengal, the wife of Major V. E H Lindesay, I. M. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Levee, Secretariat 5 p. m.
Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Seamen's Institute, Variety Entertainment, 8-45 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. By special request "Foolshead in the Lions' Cage."
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m.; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p m.
Fillis's Circus, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust."—O. Wendel Holmes.

Found Floating in a Well.—The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, was yesterday found floating in a well in the Gowalia Tank Road. An inquest was held yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association.—A meeting will be held by the kind permission of the Father Rector and Fathers in the Hall, St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, on Monday, 28th November, at 6-15 p. m. Major-General J. C. Swann, C. B., will read a paper on "Alexander's Eastern Campaign."

Fatal Railway Accident.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Saluv Narayen Bansi. On Friday night at 11 o'clock the deceased was seen crossing the G.I.P. Railway line near Masjid Station. The driver of the goods train which was then passing sounded the whistle and warned him and stopped to train but before the train could be stopped the engine and two wagons had already passed over him. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SINKING OF PROWS.

A prow No. 4712, laden with about four thousand cases of kerosine oil started from Mallet Bunder to proceed to Marmogoa, at 8 p.m. on the 15th instant. On the morning of the 16th instant when the prow was somewhere between the lighthouse and pilot schooner, Jiwa Rama, the Tindal heard some sound and prow began to sink. When there appeared no chance of its being saved the tindal and nine lascars who formed the crew got into a tony and next day they were picked up by another prow, and brought to the Darukana at 6 o'clock in the evening. About 450 cases of kerosine were found in the water on the 17th instant and they were landed over to the Port Trust authorities.—Another prow owned by Hariram Bhawan laden with cotton bales of the value of two thousand rupees is also reported sunk when it was proceeding from Carnac Bunder to Mallet Bunder. Tindal Haji Somar and eight lascars on board the prow returned to the shore in a tonny.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO'S. CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Thacker & Company have sent us a copy of their elegant Stationery Catalogue which they are just issuing. In point of size, (228 pages Crown 4 to,) and completeness, it is quite unique in India. They have endeavoured to make it as comprehensive as possible and have expended considerable care over the Index. Everything necessary to a modern office from a sheet of paper to a Chubb's Safe, will be found in its pages. It is claimed that no other Catalogue in India contains all the popular makes of Typewriting machines in their latest models.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

A Push-Ball Game.

Fillis' Circus in spite of the unfortunately long distance which one has to travel from the Fort in order to reach it in Gowalia Tank Road is still drawing large crowds and a big audience filled the tent on Saturday evening. The permanent items of the programme have already been described, but on Saturday as well as on previous nights of last week, Mr. Fillis gave an equestrian sketch, which was quite the most interesting thing in a diverting evening. He on a clever black Australian mare and with several assistants represented the old story of Dick Turpin's ride to York. The little playlet is on thoroughly conventional lines, but even if one has seen other "Dick Turpins," it is quite worth one's while to witness Mr. Fillis in the part and particularly his mare in the role of "Black Bess." She is undoubtedly a remarkably well trained animal and her master will confess as capable an actress as he is an actor. One need not describe the whole piece, but simply say that the way in which Bess in the last scene falls down and pretends to die is one of the most realistic pieces of work by an animal, that one for ever seen either in a circus or a music-hall. "Dick Turpin" will be played for two nights more, on this and to-morrow Tuesday evenings.

On Sunday afternoon another new feature was introduced when a game of push-ball—a game played on horse-back that one fancies is new to Bombay—was played between three local gentlemen and three members of Mr. Fillis', troupe. It was an exciting and evenly-contested match played in three chukkhers which was won by the Bombay men by one goal to nil. Mr. Fillis intends to arrange a similar match every evening while his circus remains in Bombay, and hopes that local riders will assist him by taking part in the games and by competing for the prizes, which he proposes to give to the highest-scoring team. It may be mentioned that any one who cares to compete is provided with a mount from the circus stable, as of course it is necessary to use horses which are accustomed to the game.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Crowded houses were seen on Saturday's performances when the programme was changed. An excellent selection of pictures had been made and all were enthusiastically received. The opening film was amusing; it was entitled "Dr. Smith's Automaton." An entertaining film is the scenic one in colors of "The Land of Monkeys and Snakes." The monkey gathering cocoanuts for his employer is a fine piece of photography. The dramatic films, "Who was the Culprit" and "The two Portraits," are also fine examples of dramatic art. Max Linder is once more seen in a comical sketch entitled "Love and goodfellowship Pills." The effect of the Pills is really wonderful and no doubt many would like the prescription. The gem of the programme is undoubtedly "Foolshead in the Lions' Cage." During the past week it has been a pleasure to see and hear the way this picture has been received and the management have done wisely in repeating it in this week's programme.

EXTORTION BY POLICE NAIKS.

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Sirdarba Balekhan and two others Police Naiks, who were convicted of extortion by Mr. L. Graham, additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Vinekar, Pleader appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused had extorted ten rupees from an old and feeble lingayet by means of a threat that the latter would be arrested by warrant on a charge of rioting.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The disturbed conditions in bay have not developed but appear moving Westwards. The weather has been dry except for the falls of half an inch at Port Blair, Nellore and Tinnevelly.

Forecast:—Some rainfall in the east of Peninsula below Waltair is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air has become drier than usual in the west Punjab but remains damper in the north-east Punjab. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is about the average; night temperature is generally low.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind, in defect in east Rajputana and normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared on the Kathiawar Coast but skies continue clear in other districts. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal or in slight defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now in excess at most stations. Temperature is below the average everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan but contains the usual amount of moisture in the south Konkan. Temperature during day is below the average at Ratnagiri; night temperature is also low at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; minimum temperature is also in defect in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rain, beyond half an inch at Colombo, has been reported. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in the Madras Deccan, north Coromandel Coast and also in Ceylon. Sea is moderate at Madras.

Weather continues fine over the whole country, but appears to be slightly disturbed to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay. Light showers are probable on the Coromandel Coast and also in Ceylon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 19th November was 30,014 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

650-08 Bhaishanker K G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet and another Mulla and M Daphtary F and D Part heard.

Short Causes.

14-09 Bicknell M and R Abdul Kayum Sallebhoy Tyabji vs Nagindas Valabhdas T A Ghandy.
878-10 Jehangir G and B Ahmedally Habibbhoy vs Tricumdas Purshotam and another Unwalla and P.

Long Causes.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Gakibai widow and others Madhowji K and Co
815-08 Raghavaya B and N Megji Narotam vs Gopibai, widow Madhowji K and Co
647-09 Smetham B and Co Prabhakar Bhowram vs Essajee Moossaji Jehangir and S
983-09 Thakurdas and Co Motabhoy, Mulla Essabhoy vs Thucker Vussanji Pragji Payne and Co Part heard.
389-10 Malvi H M and R The Indian Agency Co Ltd vs Ramjimal Harjimal Mulla and M
898-10 Mehta and D Kuppa and another vs Haji E H Esmail Khunderao L and M.
665-10 Shamrao M and H Nagindas Purshotamdas and Co vs Kapadia Bros
622-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Jumnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayan Ashware Mirza and M
461-10 Jamshedji R and D Railal Heptoolal vs Pebahedas Captain and V
347-09 Payne and Co Abdeally Dawoodbhoy and others vs Abdool Khayum Alibhoy and others Bicknell M and B
721-09 Thakerdas and Co Massookna vs Syed Karamally Syed Amarally and others Captain and V
632-10 Khunderao L and M Bhagwan Hakma and others vs Dharmaji Ramaya and others Shroff D and D and Juddah and S
982-08 Bhaishanker K and G Bapalal Bechardas Sackervala vs Nardhaffi Bepalal Sakervaal F P Pavri
783-07 Pestonji R K and Co Framji Jamshedji Cookana vs Tyabally Mahomedally and others Jehangir G and B
947-08 Madhowji K and Co Foolchand Samji vs Sagamal Seromji and others Malvi, H M and E
686-10 Mehta and D Jugalkishore Ginsamal and Co vs Sukhdeodas Bhagwandas.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson.

For Dismissal.

420-10 Pestonji R K and Co Muncherji Pallonji Contractor vs Salah Bhimji Shivji Dickshit D and S.

Undefended New Long Cause.

459-09 Thakordas and Co Rupram Mandgopal vs Govindram Ramnath.
725-10 Captain and V Arthur William Collins Scott vs Florence Lillian Scott and another Little and Co.

Commercial Cause.

718-10 Payne and Co, Greaves Cotton and Co vs Sunderji Girdhar, Edgelow W and Co.
783-10 J R Pattell and Co. Tulluckchand Mumraj vs Jadowjee Morarjee, Jehangir M and S and Captain and V.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

449-09 Captain V Lakmichand Ramchand and others vs The G I P Ry Co., Little & Co.
689-10 Jamshedji R and D Mulji Haridas vs Heptulla Essufally and others Unvalla and P Jehangir M and S.
101-10 Little and Co, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Vanilal Vazbhukandas and others Harilal and Co, Manhowji K and O Bhaishanker K and G Wadia G and Co Daphtary F and D, F F Pavri, Pestonji R K and Co Matubhoy J and M
213-93 Madhowji K and Co, Jivraj Cooverjee vs Ramdas Kessowji Payne and Co.
710-07 Matubhoy J and M Bonibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and Co.

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES' Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

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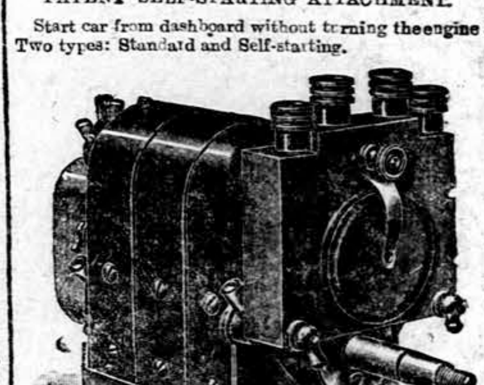
JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

MOTOR MAGNETOS, "FULLER"
PATENT SELF-STARTING ATTACHMENT.
Start car from dashboard without turning the engine; Two types: Standard and Self-starting.



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(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.
(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

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A well-known and experienced physician recently said: "Backache is something that should have immediate attention, for as well as the pain there is risk of the vital organs becoming affected—a risk no person should assume."

Backache is painful, and for a person who works, a bad backache means inability to perform the daily tasks. And beyond this is the risk the Doctor spoke of—the danger of diseased kidneys through constant stiffness of the muscles of the back and the inflamed condition which produces the pain.

Cure that backache at once! Don't delay a single day—for you can cure it easily, quickly and cheaply by the use of Little's Oriental Balm, the sovereign remedy for aches and pains of all kinds.

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R I M S Lawrence....Comdr Mill.................R I M
H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick ......R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack......R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 20.

Vessel	Tons	Commander	Agents
Australien		Monton	
Banca	3794	Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Blackmor	2409	Knolt	
Beme	1899	Younger	Shaw Wallace & Co
Caithness	2292	Proctor	Graham & Co
Croxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	K Nixon & Co
Clan Maclister	3065	Makepeace	J Finlay & Co
Clematis	2329	Robinson	
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Devanha	4785	Powell	P & O Co
Elysia	3994	Haig	Graham & Co
Feliciana	2785	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	
Hild	719	Salvesin	F F Campbell Co
Islanda	3361	McClelland	M M & Co
Imogen	2446	Edward	
Linga	951	Cutbush	M McKenzie & Co
Moorgate	2433	Wisoom	Killick Nixon & Co
Madura	1723	Logan	M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Macgonnell	T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Bahar	300	Nakhoda	
Norfolk	2506	Bulkley	Graham & Co
Nairung	2862	Corkhill	Asiatic Steam Navigation Co
Onda	3610	Dagge	M McKenzie
Pagenturm	3160	Fissbeck	W & A Graham & Co
Persia	4398	Haughton	P & O Co
Quirinba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Queda	4944	Archdeacon	M McKenzie & Co
Saiti	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	P & O Co
Umsinga	1869	Robertson	Natal...28 10... Graham & Co
Virginia	2789	MacMorran	
Visigoth	2613	Rule	
Zamora	2328	Ewan	
Stream			
Strombus	4008	Scott	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Lady Lewis	2146	Provo	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
D&E Remembrance	2286	Nesbitt	Marseilles	18-11	Ralli Bros
F Clan Macalister	3065	Makepeace	Madras Coast	24 11	J Finlay & Co
H Islami	1640	Green	Calcutta	19-11	B & P S N Co
K Praesident	2086	Jacobson	Durban	22 11	A Strandes & Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hoosein Kasam & Co
O Cresswell	2002	Buff	N F		W & A G & Co
P Rotenfels	3590	Vaufreeden	Hamburg		Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents
2 Elysia	3980	Haig	Liverpool	26 11	W & A Graham & Co
6 Bilbste	2790	Minto	Dunkirk	26 11	W & A Graham & Co
7 Persia	3779	Giurgenich	Kobe	24 11	A L S N Co
10&11 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	Shangai	22 11	P & O S N Co
15 Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	23 11	N Y Kaisha
16 Homayun	2154	Malony	Jeddah	18-11	B & P S N Co
Africa	2565	Siberich	Trieste	1-12	Austro Lyod Co

H W P D

Vessel	Ton	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Kaveri	553	Dawood	6 Nager	19 11	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Mangalore	18 11	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	639	Fakeera	Karachi	19 11	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	N F	N F 21-11	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
19	Onda	Dagge	Calcutta, Nov 6
	Norfolk	Buckley	Calcutta, Nov10
	Nairung	Corkhill	Calcutta, Oct 23
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Nov 4
	Queda	Archdeacon	Samarang,Oct22
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Nov 18

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Islami	Green	Calcutta
	Marmora	Weston	London
	Landaura	Peck	Calcutta
	Bodlewell	Sombs	Hamburg, &c.
	Budria	Jones	Jedah

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Africa, for Trieste.
„ Persia, for London.
„ Rotenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
„ Beme, for Rangoon.
„ Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Caboto, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, passed Suez on the 18th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay about noon on the 28th instant.

The same Co's steamer City of Glasgow, arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—16 bales wool, A H Mawjee and Co; 13 bales wool, M Kessaidjee; 110 bales wool Narsei Khatani; 21 bales wool, S Gamberchund; 14 bales wool, N Goculdas; 64 tons linseed oil cake, Forbes Campbell and Co; 42 cwts Indian Canvements M Poonjiaji and Sons; 220 bales domra cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales wool, C Balkisand; 17 bales wool, J Somirinal; 459 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 22 bales wool, The Bombay Company, 40 bales wool, Jadowjee Karra; 362 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales wool, T Poona mchnud; 34 bales wool, B Tilookchind; 45 bales wool, R Doss and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts groundnuts Indian, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bilbster s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales Indian hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bilbster s—344 bales hemp, Eojee Oomersey; 160 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 344 bales country hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—300 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri; 1,006 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1,265 bales oomara cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Dewadkar.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—100 cwts cashew, Nusserwanji Bros.

FOR FUIME.

Africa s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon.

Himalaya s—3 1-2 cwts almond in shell, J Abdula; 2 cwts tusk pieces, H Ramjee, 12 1-2 cwts gum alibanum, Abdoola Haji Mundjee and Co; 4 1-4 almond seed and 14 cwts fennel seed and 5 cwts genda-horn M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—1284 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 150 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 152 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa and Co.

Persia s—510 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—111 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR ABAJI.

Persia s—250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Himalya s—3 1-2 ivory gubbs and 1-4 ivory centre H Rawjee.

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AND
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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 4 2	per case.
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Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 21st Nov. 1910.

THE COMING ELECTION.

PARLIAMENT will be dissolved on the 28th instant, and in less than a month the new House of Commons will have been formed. According to Mr. Balfour it is unprecedented to dissolve on an old register, but it is not unconstitutional. Many things are unprecedented. The world would be deadly dull if there were no originality and as all is fair in love and war, so it is in a party struggle. Neither side can afford to ignore any strategical advantage which may present itself. Much will be made of the point, and the traders will be asked to believe that had there been a Conservative Government in power the country would not have been plunged into a General Election at their busiest time of the year. But the other side would have done precisely the same, had they thought it likely to profit them. Although Irish members protest against going to the country without guarantees, Mr. Redmond is still radint, apparently believing that whichever side wins he is still sure of Home Rule for Ireland. But protests and Nationalist feeling are not so serious as the attitude of Mr. F. E. Smith K.C., Mr. Martin K.C. and Sir David Rees, C.I.E. each of whom has a grievance against the party he claims to belong to. Mr. Smith who represents Walton, Liverpool, is regarded as the most promising of the members of the House below the Gangway and it will not do his colleagues much good when he tells them that Lloyd Georgism, as expounded at Limehouse, has sown the seeds of the Welsh disturbances. The declaration may affect some of the South Wales constituencies. The Hon. Joseph Martin, who represents St. Pancras, East, declares there is no reason for a dissolution, he condemns the Conference and asserts that he has no confidence in the Government as regards the Lords; whilst Sir D. Rees C.I.E., who has frequently attacked socialism and defended the Indian administration against Mr. Keir Hardie and others, has resigned the seat for Montgomery district he won by 13 votes, explaining that he is unable to support the Government whose whole policy he trenchantly criticises. His was the first Liberal victory in that constituency for years past and it may be his moderate views on most things carried weight. But at the time of a General Election it is not without precedent to find a number of seceders; and we may have a number from both parties within the next few days; and one, if not all of those already mentioned, may return to their fold. Judging from the observations of the Right Hon. A. Lyttelton of King George's Hanover Square and Mr. S. F. Ridley of Rochester, both Unionists, there is to be no lack of acerbity in the contest and Mr. Asquith himself apparently does not desire that the fight shall be fought in velvet gloves. Sir Edward Grey, so far, is the only member who employs really diplomatic language.

THE WEALTH OF PERU. IT is doubtful if the most advanced modern contemner of worldly wealth or respecter of the divine right of Kings would be able to reach the altruistic heights the ancient Peruvians attained when they managed their own country and had not yet been crushed under the proud heel of the Spanish or Portuguese invader who deprived them of a considerable share of their marvellous treasures. For they had a law in Peru providing that when the ruler died, his furniture, made entirely of gold and silver, was to be sealed up in his own apartments and never again allowed to be used by mortals. The King had his own special gardens as have most monarchs, but in Peru, in addition to natures's most beautiful shrubs and flowers the Royal Gardens, held perfect replicas of them in gold and silver cunningly copied in every stage of their development by artist workers in these metals. The very pipes that irrigated the gardens—and similar gardens furnished in this extravagant and elaborate fashion surrounded the almost solid gold temples to the sun and the moon and the stars—were of gold. In the pre-conquest days Peru used gold only as an ornament and it was considered the property of the Crown. There was no currency in that simple land, there was no buying or selling, for it was an ideal socialist country for more centuries than we can tell before modern nations have even arrived at a common understanding of what socialism should mean. Gold and silver were dedicated to the service of the source of light and heat and to the ruler who was held to represent the great orb on earth. An article in the *Times* South American Supplement reminds us of the treasures that may yet lie hidden in Peru. Wherever the remnant that the Iberian conquerors did not take possession of by force or strategy may now be, it seems certain that it is by no means a negligible quantity. When an Inca, Atahuallpa, could make a promise to Pizarro—and keep it too—that he would fill a room 22 feet by 17, up to a height of nine feet with gold, as his ransom, the enormous stores of gold in the country in those days can be imagined with difficulty. Small wonder the invaders lost their heads and flung scruples to the winds at the sight of such unexempled treasures of gold, silver and jewels, all wrought in the perfection of Peruvian art, and to be had for little or nothing, but the doubtful glory of taking them. Far more rich than even those in Christian churches were the decorations of the Peruvian temples, gold plates covered the walls and dignified the roofs and pillars. The vessels were all of pure gold. The same may be said of many of the Churches of Christendom, but it does not somehow convey the idea of untold wealth as to those old tales of the riches found in Mexico and Peru by the first discoverers. The gold chain that was forged to order of the last ruler of Peru, Huayna Capac, to celebrate the birth of his son, Huascar, its links being as thick as a man's thumb, was long enough to encircle the great square of Cuzco, 700 feet, and gives some idea of the quantity of gold at command for such casual uses.

That and many other valuable works of article of which records exhibits escaped the cupidity of the adventurers and no one now knows where they lie buried. The reckless conquerers turned two many of the priceless objects they acquired so easily into ingots and carried them home in that prosaic form. Most of the carved and moulded glories of the Temple of the Sun on Lake Titicaca were flung by its vanquished and despairing guardians into the lake and there they lie in its depths. A Spanish syndicate set to work in the 16th century to find the treasurers in a lake in the Valley of Ureos, but failed to bring up anything. It must whet the appetite of seekers after gold and silver to know that, according to a writer who lived in the days of the conquest. Cieza DeLeon, who drew his information from the Peruvians themselves, that what the Spaniards carried away was but as "a drop taken out of a great vase of water," no more than one grain out of a large measure of maize. Gold was obtained in early times in Peru from the mines by the local inhabitants who worked hard, mining operations being very arduous, for only two months of the year. They were then free to devote themselves to their own business. Quicksilver as a refiner was not thought of, although there was plenty of it in Peru. Gold was simply refined by fire, and for this purpose the wind, that can there be relied on to blow fairly regularly on the hills, was utilised to keep the furnaces alight. These were set at different altitudes and lighted at night, according as the wind served, and as many as ten to fifteen thousand furnaces could be seen at dark on the hillsides in ancient days. Whether Peru can now be searched through and through for her hidden treasures with happy results is a problem for the antiquary and the archæologist. Mexico has yielded up much of interest to the excavator, why not Peru? We think with wonder and amazement of the gold resources of that country three or four hundred years ago, but it would be interesting to consider what a Peruvian of the time of Cortes would say, could he revive and find himself at liberty to wonder through Great Britain and view the stores of silver and gold in vessels, sacred and profane, in ornaments, personal and architectural in furniture and bibelots, in sporting trophies, in jewellers shops and in museums. His account of these modern treasures would far transcend that of the Spanish historians who revelled in recording the long tale of South American treasures of precious metals and stones. There is no absolute need to ransack Peru just now. The dead past is by no means as rich or full of promise as the living present.

THE SOY BEAN. THE soy bean-cake from Manchuria is steadily making its way in England as useful food for dairy cows and for fattening bullocks for the butcher as well. Farmers have already formed a high opinion of it from the simple testimony of their appraising eyes, but agricultural science, not satisfied with this rough calculation, determined to test its accuracy. Experiments in an Agricultural College in Derbyshire and on two farms in Scotland under the control of the East of Scotland Agricultural College were condicted to prove the exact feeding values of the cakes made of the soy bean and of linseed respectively. In Derbyshire it was found that three pounds daily of soy bean cake added to the cow's food encouraged her flow of milk, but the linseed cake increased the live weight of the animal. The butter fat in the milk was the same in both cases, but the cream of the linseed-fed cow actually yielded more butter. The decision resulting from the experiment was that the cost price of the two stuffs about balanced the advantages to the owners of the cows, giving a victory to neither. As regards the improvement from the butcher's point of view, trials of the cakes made on three sets of Scottish bullocks, fed on identically the same basic rations gave various results. One set got plain linseed cake added to their daily food, the second batch were given soy bean cake with 6 per cent. of oil in it, and the third the same but containing 8 per cent. of oil. The conclusion arrived at was that the less oil in the Manchurian cake the better the effect and of course the cheaper the cost, but the experimenters do not seem to have proved the superiority of either the linseed or the soy bean cake. Both are evidently good, the former is £9 a ton and the latter £6 or a little more. The cowkeeper appreciates them highly. The long established cotton-seed cake that seem to be threatened with extinction by the Manchurian bean that Hull imports in ever-increasing quantities, is still on the honours list of valuable cattle-food and seems likely to remain there as a reliable every-day ration.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana" (extra) left at Aden at 2-30 a. m. on Saturday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow, Tuesday.

REUTER CABLES that Prince Henry of Prussia has qualfied for an aviator's certificate.

THE Prince of Acrot left Madras on Friday evening for Calcutta to bid good-bye to Lord Minto.

THE rate of interest of the Bank of Madras has been raised by 1 per cent. The present rate is therefore six per cent.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will leave Maymyo on the 30th instant, and is expected at Rangoon on 3rd December when the Secretariat Offices reopen.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Burma Memorial Fund now total Rs. 55,608; in addition to this a sum of Rs. 4,000, has been credited to the All India Memorial Fund.

FROM Thursday, December 1, the timings of mail and passenger trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be revised. Posters and sheet time-tables of the new arrangements will be exhibited at all stations.

A VERY largely attended meeting of residents of Allahabad city and district was held on Saturday to raise subscription for the All India Edward Memorial and the provincial memorial which is to take the form of a sanatorium for consumptives. Sir John Stanley presided. Nearly two lakhs have been subscribed or promised for the latter memorial.

THE Maharaja of Venkatagiri, president of the Madras Landholders Association, has telegraphed to Lord Hardinge offering a cordial welcome to him and Lady Hardinge and expressing the earnest hope that Lord Hardinge's term of office may be distinguished by generous sympathy with the people and broad-minded statesmanship.

THE Most Revd. Robert Seton Tixlar, Archbishop of Heliopolis, arrived in Madras on Saturday from Ceylon, and is the guest of His Grace Archbishop Colgan. The distinguished visitor has travelled extensively, and set out from Prome to attend the Eucharistic Congress at Goa, which has been postponed owing to the revolution in Portugal. He leaves next week for Calcutta and returns to Rome in January.

BISHOP TAYLOR SMITH, chaplain-general to the forces, who has been lying ill at his residence at Bromley, Kent, was removed on Oct. 28 to the Millbank Military Hospital.

THE King has nominated and appointed His Excellency Sardar Arfa, Amir Nuyan, Sheikh Khazal Khan ibn Haji Jabir Khan, Sheik of Mohammera, to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The appointment to bear date from October 15, 1910.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council notifies that, so far as is known at present, the number of vacancies in the Indian Veterinary Department to be filled during the year 1911 will be two, and that it is not anticipated that there will be any vacancy in the year 1912.

AT a banquet of the Society of Knights Bachelor held on Nov. 1 it was announced that chiefly through the generosity of Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, the Society had been able to purchase a portion of Clifford's Inn to serve as a permanent home. The price is £27,000, and includes the ancient hall and certain adjoining houses.

SINCE the departure of the King for Sandringham a flag bearing the arms of the Queen has been displayed from the flagstaff at Marlborough House. The design has been prepared at the College of Arms and approved by the King. The arms of the Queen are impaled with those of the King. The Queen's arms were granted to her Majesty when Princess of Wales. They are those of her mother, the Duchess of Teck, quarterly with those of her father, the Duke of Teck. The arms of the Duchess—she being a member of the royal house—are in the first quarter, and they differ from those of the present Sovereign in that they include the escutcheon of Hanover.

AT St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, on October 31, the marriage took place of Captain H. H. Sproule, 4th Cavalry, Indian Army, and Miss Evelyn Harenc, only daughter of the late Colonel E. Harenc, formerly of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers and the 4th Bengal Cavalry Prebendary Pennefather officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. G. McCormic. The bride was given away by her cousin, Mr. Archibald G. Harence. Master Sam Bucknill (the bride's cousin), wearing the uniform of a native officer 4th Bengal Cavalry was page, and there were two brides—Miss Susan Stainforth and Miss Ursula Dunsterville. Mr. R. F. Lamb was best man. Captain and Mrs Sproule are spending their honeymoon in the South of France.

THE report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending with March 1910 has been published. Over 5,000 millions of postal packets were dealt with during the year, including about 3,000 millions of letters, 974 millions of halfpenny packets, 866 millions of postcards, nearly 200 millions of newspapers, and 118 millions of parcels. The number of letters per head of the population of the United Kingdom has increased since 1900 from fifty-seven to sixty-five. Undelivered packets were estimated at over 31 millions, and the amount of money found in addressed and unaddressed packets recorded in returned letter offices was nearly £650,000. Over 55 millions of old-age pension orders were paid, representing nearly £8,500,000. The number of telegrams passing over post-office wires was nearly 87 millions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Kaiser and Tsar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The French Ministry has resigned, and at the present moment France is in the throes of a Cabinet crisis. The Council, had been looked forward to with exceptional interest, because there was a question as to whether M. Ruau, the Minister of Agriculture, who resigned some time ago on account of illhealth, would be followed in retirement by M. Viviani, the Minister of Labour; but serious speculation went no further than this. The members of the Government met, however, at the Ministry of the Interior, and a quarter of an hour after they had all assembled M Briand started to present the letter in which they tendered their resignations to the President of the Republic. He had an interview lasting twenty minutes with M. Fallieres, and soon afterwards he was on his way, in company with his colleagues, to a restaurant, where they lunched together. After the meeting of the Ministers the following official Note was communicated to the Press at the Ministry of the Interior as giving an exact account of what had taken place at the Cabinet Council. It says: "At the opening of the Council M. Briand thanked his colleagues in the Cabinet for the support they had given him during the recent debate in the Chamber, and especially at the moment when it assumed a particularly unjust character. He told them that this attitude on their part had greatly contributed to give him the moral strength to pull through the crisis. Considering the present situation M. Briand added that in his opinion the grave events through which they had passed threw the Government face to face with new problems which had not been in existence at the time when the Cabinet was formed, and the solution of which had not been discussed. "In addition to this the debate at the Chamber had taken a turn, and a character of gravity which did not escape his colleagues. As regarded himself, he had been made the object of the most violent personal attacks and of the gravest suspicions. His right to deal with the situation in which the country now found itself had been publicly questioned, some of the deputies going so far even as to accuse him of entertaining dubious intentions as to the public liberties. He added that it was quite true that the Chamber had done justice to these attacks, and that a clear Republican majority had manifested its confidence in the Government; but, nevertheless, it was plain that after such a debate the circumstances to-day were quite different from what they were on the day when the President of the Republic showed his confidence in him by calling upon him to from the Cabinet, an honour for which he would always remain profoundly thankful. "It seemed to him that under these conditions, the best, the brodest, the most loyal interpretation of the Republican Constitution was to let the President of the Republic speak, and his opinion was therefore that the whole Cabinet should tender its resignation to him. The Ministers, sharing the opinion of the President of the Council, signed a collective letter of resignation, which M. Briand immediately conveyed to the President of the Republic." The reason given by M. Briand for retiring is that a new situation renders a new programme imperative. The coming Prime Minister must, in fact, receive a fresh mandate, This means that M. Briand does not consider that he has sufficient authority to deal with this new situation, but it does not prevent him from returning to office if he has such a mission. He has of late won such golden opinions from the friends of law and order that it is difficult to see how his services could be dispensed with. M. Briand has shown that he can be firm, strong, and energetic when confronted with arduous difficulties, and it is by no means easy to think of any other statesman who could at such a juncture adequately fill the place which he has vacated.

M. BRIAND SENT FOR.

President Fallieres, after consultation this afternoon with the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, sent for M. Briand, who proceeded to call on M. Antonin Dubost and M. Henri Brisson. It is now practically taken for granted that M Briand will accept, and will reconstitute his Ministry. It is regarded as certain that M. Pichon, whose policy has been so tactful and prudent, will remain at the Quai d'Orsay, and that General Brun, Admiral de Lapeyrere, M. Jean Dupuy, and M. Doumergue will also stay in, or, more properly, return to office. Among the politicians who are thought likely to join the new combination are MM. Laferre, Moris, Raynaud Puech, Clementel, Noulers, and Klotz, some of whom have been in office before. M. Jean Dupuy, it is remarked, might remove from the Ministry of Commerce to that of Finance, in the place of M. Cochery. There has been some speculation as to whether M. Millerand, the Minister of public Works, would retire altogether. Rightly or wrongly, it was imagined at one time that he and M. Briand were not in thorough agreement about the railway strike, but the manner in which he supported the Prime Minister when the crisis assumed an acute form, and the speech which he delivered at the Chamber last week, demonstrating the revolutionary origin of the agitation, which produced a great impression on the House, are regarded as having removed all misunderstanding, if it ever existed, and now it is believed that M. Millerand will retain his portfolio. Simply as an indication of what is at the present moment thought by some to be the likely combination, I give the following list:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior: M. Briand; Minister of Justice, M. Raynaud; Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon; War, General Brun; Navy, Admiral de Lapeyrere; Public Works, M. Millerand; Public Instruction, M. Doumergue; Finance, M. Klotz; Commerce, M. Jean Dupuy; Colonies, M. Clementel; Agriculture. M. Noulers; Labour, M. Puech. This would mean the definite retirement of M. Barthou, M. Cochery, M. Trouillot, and M. Viviani, as well as of M. Ruau, but this list does not harmonise in every particular with the opinions of some of the best authorities. The Government newspaper, the "Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," addresses the following welcome to the Tsar: His Majesty the Emperor of Russia arrives at Potsdam on Friday on a visit to his Majesty the Emperor and King. That a meeting of two rulers who are united by kinship and friendship was impending could not be doubted since the date of the presence of the Russian ruler on German soil and it is a matter of very particular gratification to us that the Emperor Nicholas is giving us the opportunity to welcome him in the residental town of the Emperor William, within the walls of which princes of the house of Romanoff have so often stayed as guests of the ruling house of Hohenzollern, bound to them by ties of amity. The journey to Potsdam is a further proof of the cardial feeling which the Emperor Nicholas, ever since his accession, has shown to our Monarch, and with his Majesty we bid the illustrious guest a sincere welcome, with which we associate an expression of respectful wishes for her Majesty the Empress. It is in harmony with a well-tried German and Russian tradition that the rulers of the two empires should have frequent personal meetings. This practice has always been of advantage to the welfare of their countries and the peace of the world. We are convinced that from the impending meeting of the Monarchs will proceed none other than beneficial influences for the concord of the two great neighbouring Monarchies, and therefore for the peace and tranquillity of Europe; and from the bottom of our hearts we wish for the visit of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia in Potsdam a course which will fulfil the since desires of the two exalted personages, as well as those of all true patriots.

KAISER AND TSAR.

For the entertainment of Tsar, who arrived at Potsdam yesterday, the Emperor William has ordered a hunt to be organised on a very unusual scale. Up to fifteen years ago the Grunewald, which is Berlin's Epping Forest, was stocked with big game. This last firwood had long been a favourite picnicking place of the populace of the capital, which at last invaded and penetrated to its inner-most recesses, and spoilt it for purposes of the chase. So its four-legged denizens, four hundred and eighteen head of deer and wild swine, were rounded up crammed into railway wagons, and whirled away to another and much larger Royal forest, which covers an area of 20,000 acres, between Berlin and Oranienburg. There they have since been allowed to multiply without molestation, and they now number 5,000. As they have never been hunted, they have since become even tamer than their fathers and mothers were in the Grunewald; the look at the human wanderes who invades their domain as an impertinent rather than dangerous being, and move away from him with no more precipitation than is necessary to indicate disapproval of his intrusion. But a terrible awakening awaits them on Saturday morning, for one third of their number are then to be sacrificed on the alter of Imperial friendship, and they will unfortunately die without knowing that by contributing to the improvement of Russo-German relitions, the spilling of their blood may have helped to spare that of mankind.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The dissolvent effect of the Portuguese Revolution upon the Spanish Monarchy will necessarily be slow becauee the conditions are radically different from those which prevailed in Portugal before the deposition of King Manuel. There are, however, two potential causes which, if they became operative, would undoubtedly bring about a catastrophe in this country. One of these is disaffection in the army, which the extreme Republicans and Socialists are endeavouring to disseminate; the other is a military expedition to Morocco, which the bulk of the Spanish nation would not tolerate. For some time past the latter danger has been imminent. For the Spanish Government demands the payment of the expenses incurred through the recent military expedition to Morocco, which it estimates at 130,000,000f (£6,200,000). The Sultan, who is ably represented here by El Mokri and El Mokri's secretary, Ali Isak Bay, an Egyptian Nationalist in the service of the Moorish Government, repudiated liability for the expenses incurred by the Spanish State. Negotiations have been proceeding slowly for a considerable time, ostensibly between the Moorish envoy and the Spanish Foreign Secretary, but really between the French and Spanish Governments. Spain's contention is that her demand is on all fours with that of France for 80,000,000f, which has been admitted and secured by a lien on the Customs. The Franco-Moorish reply is that the two cases are wholly different, inasmuch as France was engaged in work approved by the Moorish Government, whereas Spain embarked in an enterprise deprecated by the Sultan of Morocco. El Mokri also laid stress on the poverty of the Moorish State, whose unique certain source of income, the Customs, has been already mortgaged to France, and who, consequently cannot, even if it would, pay further contributions. It is well understood here that these arguments had not been formulated by the Sultan's envoy, who presented them to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Minister, however, insisted, pointing out that a new source of income to the Moorish State will be created by the returns received for mining concessions, and adding that Spain would be satisfied with this guarantee. An incisive Note, arguing the whole question, was then presented here by El Mokri, who intimated the Sultan's inability to deviate from the attitude he had assumed. For a couple of days extreme ill-ease was felt on both sides, and was reflected by the Press organs in touch with the Spanish Government. The feeling here was that if France's attitude were modified to the extent of supporting, instead of opposing, the Spanish claim, the spirit of the Anglo-French Entente would be respected. An exhaustive discussion of the entire question in all its bearings, national and international, took place between London and Paris at the instance of the Spanish Government, which could neither relinquish nor enforce its claim for compensation without precipitating a crisis which would have been much more serious than a Ministerial one. For fresh expedition to Morocco would occasion an insurrection in Spain, an entail consequences that nobody can foresee, whereas the abondonment of the claim would be bitterly resented by the army, which favours a military expedition. However this may be, the conversations that took place between the Quai'd Orsay and Downing street have culminated in a welcome change of attitude on the part of the French Government, and therefore of Sultan of Morocco, who has already admitted the principle of an indemnity which he had hitherto obstinately repudiated. This concession made by El Mokri has relieved the anxiety felt by all here who were initiated in the couse of the negotiations.

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

The information recently published regarding the delay in the German Dreadnought building, on account of the arming of the next British Dreadnought with 13 1-2in guns, has caused very grave reflections in Austrian naval circles. It is feared that the two Dreadnoughts already laid down at Trieste by the Stabilimento Tecnico, and now well advanced in construction, will be superseded, so that the Austrian Navy, instead of possessing, as was expected, ships of a thoroughly modern type, will find itself with inferior units. The Neue Freie Presse discusses the matter to-day in a very deteailed leader, commenting upon the "serious consequences" which the new English naval artillery entails for Austria. The writer remarks that the new 13 1-2in guns will occasion an increase in displacement, thus involving a large addition to the cost of building, and shows by figures and statistics the development of the English Dreadnought type and the continual increase in displacement and artillery. The article continues: The question is pressed upon us as to whether we must follow the new English venture, whether our Dreadnoughts, of which only the skeleton exist, are not already surpassed by the new British guns which doubtless other naval Powers will imitate, and whether in consideration of this circumstance, the large sums demanded for these ships are not already lost money. That in the gun system of the Dreadnoughts already in course of construction no change is possible no doubt can exist. Only in the working out of the plains for further Dreadnoughts can the in installation of guns of equal calibre to those of the new English ships be taken into consideration. The introduction of 13 1-2in guns will necessitate a considerable advance in the cost of building every single ship. The increase in the calibre of the English heavy naval artillery is serious blow to us. Our first two ships, whatever judgment may be passed upon the fighting value of the British 13 1-2in guns, must be regarded long before they float upon the Adriatic as already superseded. On the other hand, if we follow the example of other Powers a further advance in the naval estimates must be awaited. We have scarcely taken the first step in Dreadnought building and yet we already feel that the pressure dictated by the British naval armaments is urging us on like an unavoidable scourge.

MEMORIALS TO KING EDWARD.

As regards the London Memorials to King Edward, it is understood that, in addition to the statute upon which the committee have decided 150 different proposals have been examined by the executive committee. These have been reduced to two, which will be submitted to the general council at its next meeting. One is the proposal of Lord Avebury, who advocates a central building for the University of London. The other, supported by Lord Esher, is to build a museum for antiquities. There is also a section in favour of supplying the funds over and above those necessary for the statute to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

The proposal submitted by Lord Avebury, at the request of the Senate of the London University, and supported by the Chancellor of the University, Lord Rosebery, contemplates the erection of a great hall for use for conferring degrees and ceremonial purposes, and also for examinations. The hall would have accommodation for from 3,000 to 4,000 persons, and the estimated cost is about £70,000. This building would be complete in itself, but if, or when, funds permitted an administrative block of three or four storeys, containing a senate room, committee rooms, and rooms graduates and students could be added for about £30,000. The statue of King Edward, it is suggested, might stand in front of either of these positions of the building. The cost of a building which would provide for all the needs of a University would not probably not be less than £300,000., but it is pointed out that additional buildings for such purposes as are not included in the present proposal would or at any rate might be a matter for subsequent devlopment. Lord Esher's proposal, which has the sympathy and support of Mr. Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works, is for the provision of a museum dedicated to the historical record of London in matters of art, archæology, decoration, costumes, and artistic manufacture, and standing to the Metropolis in the same relation as the Carnavalet Museum does to Paris. It is suggested that such a building, to be called by the name of the late King, and devoted to historic and artistic collections representative of the Metropolis of the empire, would form an eminently suitable and worthy memorial of King Edward. Lord Northcote forwards a copy of an appeal which he has addressed to the Lord Mayor in favour of the allocation of a part of the fund raised for a London Memorial to the late King to the establishment of an Edward VII. Tropical Research Fund, and says the proposal has received a large amount of approval.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

LIBERAL METHODS CALLED IN QUESTION.

Lord Lansdowne's Scathing Criticism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Interest in the proceedings of the House of Commons was detracted from by the scene in the House of Lords, where Lord Crewe made a statement similar to that of Mr. Asquith. He dwelt on the deadlock, saying that in the unique circumstances the Government were justified in appealing to the country.

Lord Lansdowne said never had Parliamentary manœuvres been carried out with greater cynicism. It was unfortunate that the Government should think fit to introduce gratuitously political turmoil at the outset of a new reign. He considered that the Government's method of submitting the Veto Bill, which could not be amended, to the House of Lords was very like a breach of faith and something like an outrage.

As soon as Mr. Asquith had announced the dissolution, the House of Commons settled down tranquilly to listen to his statement, most of which was a historical review.

Heckling the Premier.

Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered, affirmed that the Unionists had not the slightest objection to an election, but the Premier might have chosen a date less inconvenient to traders. He had acted in an unprecedented manner in dissolving on an old register. The Unionists would gain through the Government's precipitate haste in running from the House of Lords.

Mr. O'Brien protested against the Government rushing into an election at breakneck speed, and pointed out that they were going to Ireland without guarantees.

Colonel Sanderson asked Mr. Asquith if he had obtained guarantees, and the Premier was persistently questioned on the subject.

Mr. Asquith's Reticence.

Mr. Asquith refused to make any statement concerning the advice he had given, or might give to the King. "The King stands aloof from all political and electoral controversies,' he declared, "and it is the duty of his subjects and his Ministers to maintain and secure that detachment."

Mr. Martin, (Liberal), said there was no reason for a dissolution. He condemned the Conference, and said he had no confidence in the Government as regards the fight with the House of Lords. The Government had made it impossible for the King to do otherwise than refuse guarantees.

Liberals Deserted by Labourites.

Mr. Barnes said that the Labour members would abstain from voting altogether, as they were dissatisfied with the Government's attitude on the Osborne judgment, and their conduct of the country's business.

Mr. Lloyd-George informed Mr. Barnes that the question of the Osborne judgment would be considered next week. Ministerialists must enter into the struggle in a spirit of comradeship.

Mr. Asquith's motion was then carried without a division.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Lord Ridley, speaking in London, said that although he was Chairman of the Tariff Reform League, he acknowledged that the constitutional issue was paramount, and he was most confident of the result.

Mr. Lyttelton, speaking at Camberwell, said the people would express their dislike of the chicanery, over-cleverness, and slippery manœuvring of the dissolution, in a most pronounced manner. The true issues were between a real and a sham Second Chamber.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., at Battersea, deliberately stated that Lloyd-Georgism, as expounded at Limehouse, had sowed the seeds of the Welsh disturbances.

Mr. Bonar Law will contest North-West Manchester.

Party Views of the Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Speeches and newspaper comments indicate that the election which will begin on December 3rd and finish within a fortnight, will be fought on the clear-cut issue of the limitation of the Powers versus the Reform of the Lords.

The Liberal papers are enthusiastic over Mr. Asquith's speech, especially his adherence to the pledge given on April 14th. They praise his superb courage and the coolness with which he has managed the crisis. They do not doubt that if the Liberals are victorious, the Veto Bill will be carried direct to the Throne. They say that, perhaps, the most remarkable feature of the debate was Mr. Redmond sitting silent throughout, but radiant. The Conservatives consider that the Radical criticisms of Mr. Asquith are an indication that the rifts in the coalition are widening and that its star is setting. They believe that the cry against the Peers has nothing like the driving power it had a year ago, especially in view of the Government's "outrageous treatment." On the contrary, the Unionists are inspired with new fighting life and are confident of victory.

Compromise to be Discarded.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A luncheon was given at the National Liberal Club, to-day, at which most of the Cabinet Ministers were present. Mr. Asquith, who was given an ovation, dwelt on the House of Lords question.

The House of Commons, he said, must now discard methods of compromise and declare war. Mr. Asquith stated that the whole of the borough elections would be concluded by December 8th, and the County elections by December 17th. He urged that this was better than having the election hovering over their heads through Christmas.

Mr. Asquith, continuing, said the Second Chamber must be confined to those subordinate functions appropriate to such a body. He pointed out that the ancient and picturesque structure of the House of Lords was now condemned by its own inmates as unsafe. He then proceeded to describe the steps towards reform advocated by the Lords themselves, saying that the country was expected to vote for what to all intents and purposes was a ghost. He ridiculed such an idea, emphasising that the only plan before the country was to secure an instrument to settle dead-locks. The great causes they were espousing could not afford to wait; consequently they asked the people's confidence.

Referring to the ancient structure of the House of Lords, Mr. Asquith said that paricidal pick-axes were already at work, and constitutional jerry-builders were hurrying from everywhere with new plans. The Tories were determined not to face the electorate with the House of Lords on their back; something called a second chamber, with a coat of thin democratic varnish must replace it. This new Chamber was a nebulous body, uncertain in size, and composed, in undefined proportions, of hereditary, official and qualified Peers, chosen by somebody, somewhere, somehow.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Sir Edward Grey, in a letter to his constituents, says. The plain fact is that the last Election did not place Government in a position to achieve constitutional settlement without undue sacrifice of our objects, and the Opposition is not sufficiently impressed with the need of yielding. I see no other prospect of a solution fair to Liberals than an election re-affirming the result of the last Election."

DISORDERS IN PERSIA.

British Minister's Firm Note.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the British Minister, replying to Persia, declines to discuss the presence of foreign troops in Persia, owing to the irrelevancy of the subject. He points out that there can be no hope of a revival of trade, while the present anarchy continues. The Minister denies that the measures proposed infringe Persia's sovereign rights, and adds, Britain can only agree to a customs surcharge being devoted to the cost of policing the Southern trade routes.

REVOLUTIONARY RIOTS IN MEXICO.

Women Fighters among the Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Revolutionary disorders have broken out at Puebla in Mexico. The Police interfered in a meeting against President Diaz and a woman shot the Chief of Police. Street fighting ensued and a hundred persons were killed. The troops were called up. They attacked and captured many rebels in a fortified house. Several women fighters were among the dead.

JAPAN AND THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

Big Shipment for Jibuti.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The *Times*, referring to impending shipment of arms valued at £100,000 from Japan to Jibuti, points out that Jibuti, has long been a favoured spot in the arms traffic. Rifles have been sent from there to the Persian Gulf, landed on the unfrequented coast of Persian Baluchistan. and sent thence by caravans to Afghanistan and North Western India.

The *Times* adds: "It would be therefore interesting to know if the sellers in Japan have taken the trouble to enquire what will be done with the consignments after arrival at Jibuti."

OPIUM PROHIBITION.

Necessitates Income Tax in the Straits.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Reuter telegraphs from Singapore that the Government has introduced an Income Tax Bill to meet the loss owing to the opium prohibition policy.

CRIPPEN'S PROTEST.

Denounces his Conviction.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Crippen, in a three column statement, in a Sunday paper, protests that he has been wrongfully convicted. If he had had unlimited funds like the Crown, he states, the result would have been different. He knew nothing of the remains at the Hilldrop Crescent till he arrived at Bow Street. He adds that he is not afraid to die, but the failure of his appeal broke his heart because of his love for Miss Le Neve.

A HUNTER'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. James Harrison, the big-game hunter, and discoverer of pygmies, was married to-day at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Mrs. Sumner Clarke, of Peoria, Illinois.

PROPOSED ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Lord Crewe's Remarks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lord Crewe, speaking at Liverpool, said his recent transference to the India Office was not sought by him, but he accepted it with pride because he did not think any one before had held Colonial and India Offices in succession.

Alluding to the King's visit to India he said it would be a memorable event. They all loved Their Majesties. The feeling of His Majesty's Indian subjects could not be stronger or more intimate, but it was different and must be different as the East was different from the West and owing to that difference those who are in a position to judge, augur most favourable effects upon Indian opinion and the general condition of affairs in India from the visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Referring to the King's visit the "Madras Times" says:—King Edward VII. was a great factor in the administration of the affairs of the country and of the Empire, but King George promises to be an even greater.

CEYLON TEA IMPORT DUTY.

Retention Regarded as Essential.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees asked whether Lord Crewe would advise the Government of India to obtain the abolition of the Ceylon import duty on tea, in view of the disabilities and disadvantages caused to South Indian planters by its retention.

Mr. Montagu replied:—"No. The Ceylon Government regard the duty as essential to the preservation of the reputation of Ceylon teas. Lord Crewe and the Government of India are therefore not prepared to press the matter."

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An Unsuccessful Appeal.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Reuter wires from Cape Town that the appeal of five Asiatics, who came to South Africa in the "Sultan," and who were refused permission to land in South Africa on the ground that they had not proved their domicile, nor passed the educational test, has been dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

The following cable from Johannesburg, dated 12th instant has been received by the S. A. League:—"Practically all the deportees who had access to the courts have landed, after heavy legal expenses. They have already been imprisoned. The Government are prosecuting the wives of passive resisters as prohibited immigrants. Hitherto the women have been left unmolested. The situation is difficult. The passive resisters are firm. Funds are needed. The court dismissed Chotabhai's appeal, one Judge dissenting. A further appeal has been noted. The result of the dismissal of the case will drive out numbers of youths, break up famillities and ruin business.

SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

Territorials Cannot be Trusted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The situation is still serious in South Wales, intimidation being rampant in Mid-Rhondda. There have been several cases of window-smashing at the officials' houses and assaults on the workers.

The Military at Aberdare have withdrawn the bolts from the rifles of the Territorials.

A SUFFRAGETTE RAID.

Women Cheered by Amused Sailors.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A body of suffragettes raided the police barriers at Westminster and 108 persons were arrested. A large contingent of American bluejackets were intensely amused, and cheered the combatants on. Eventually Parliament Square was cleared by mounted police.

Lenience from the Government.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

At Bow Street to-day, it was announced that Mr. Churchill had decided on this occasion that there would be no advantage gained in prosecuting the suffragettes. One hundred and seventeen were placed separately in dock and discharged.

COUNT TOLSTOY'S DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Advices from Astapowo state that Count Tolstoy died at six o'clock this morning.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON TRIAL IN GERMANY.

A Frank Admission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The trial of Captain Trench and Lieut. Brandon has been fixed to take place at Leipzig in the middle of December. It is not likely to last long both having acknowledged that they came to Germany to collect information which they intended to hand to Government. The frank admission, while prejudicing their case, has won sympathy in Germany as being worthy of the officers. Both are being treated with the utmost consideration.

EMIGRANTS FROM MAURITIUS.

Official Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

In his report on emigrants who returned from Mauritius on the s. s. "Muttra," the Protector of Emigrants says:—Emigrants were questioned individually as to the treatment they received in the Colony and they had no complaints to make. Of the emigrants put on board for Madras 42 paid for their passage, remaining 241 were carried free. No births or deaths occurred during the voyage. Including one leper there were seven sick emigrants, of whom one was sent to a Lunatic Asylum. Paupers and invalids were sent to their respective homes at the expense of the Colonial Governments. No mention was made of the amount of savings brought by the returning emigrants and in answer to querries it was stated that they brought none.

CALCUTTA MAIDAN TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Last evening the Coroner held an inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Private William Epps, of the Royal West Kent Regiment, who was found lying seriously injured outside the canteen, and who died immediately after removal to the guard-room. The jury, after deliberating for some time, said that the death was due to an effusion of blood on the brain, caused by blows struck by B. G. Bartholomew, without any intention of causing death, but under such circumstances that his conduct amounted to causing death by a rash act.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 19.

In the Dacca Conspiracy Case a witness yesterday deposed to the target practice by the Samity boys. Lalit Choudhuri, an accused, used to throw bombs at a tree near witness' house.

Mr. Garth, of the Calcutta Bar, has been retained by Government to conduct the Conspiracy Case before the Sessions Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 19.

In the Conspiracy case before the Special Magistrate the prosecution close their case. The accused, in a written statement, pleaded not guilty. The defence prayed the Magistrate not to commit the case to the Sessions pending the Viceroy's order on the memorial praying that the case be committed to the Special Tribunal. At the suggestion of the Magistrate a telegram was sent to the Viceroy's Private Secretary. The case was adjourned till the Viceroy's order.

DACCA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 19.

In the shooting case yesterday, two police constables deposed to having watched the accused, who were political suspects. The case was adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 19.

In the Dacca Shooting case, the District Magistrate, Mr. Marr, deposed that complainant, Inspector Sarat Ghose, mentioned the names of the assailants to witness in hospital on the night of the occurrence. Regarding the alleged alteration in the first information he said it was physically possible, but extremely improbable, to take out a copy of the first information from his confidential almirah. The case is proceeding.

MRS. McDERMOTT IN PRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Mr. S. N. Dutt, pleader of Howrah, who stood surety on behalf of Mrs. McDermott, the accused in the Howrah Poison Case, has refused to act as surety any longer. The Magistrate cancelled the bail-bond, the accused surrendered yesterday and is in jail.

FALSE STORY OF FLOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

The "Morning Post" of Delhi which published the report of the bathing disaster at Gurmuktesar in the Meerut district, now says that it was more or less a canard. It seems that the rumour was widely spread by budmashes that a flood was coming, with the object of creating a scare, and a hurried exit from the banks of the river of the pilgrims, so that ample opportunity for robbery should arise. The scare was so successful that numbers of pilgrims returned to Delhi and other places without performing the ceremony. The return of these pilgrims many of whom were weeping gave colour to the correctness of the rumour, which was without foundation so far as loss of life was concerned; nor was there a flood.

INDIAN AVIATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The Elgin Mills Company have offered a prize of £100 to be competed for at the Aviation meeting at the United Provinces Exhibition. The competition will be open to any member of the Indian Army or British Army in India, who is an amateur Flyer, and who succeeds in making a flight from the Exhibition Polo Ground, circling the Fort and returning to the Polo Ground.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Outlaws to be Removed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Under the terms of the agreement reached by the Joint Commission, which recently considered the questions in dispute on the Indo-Afghan Frontier all outlaws are to be removed at least fifty miles from the border. This is to prevent raids by these men, some of whom are notorious bad characters. Outlaws from Afghanistan resident in British territory have accordingly been ordered to reside beyond the fifty mile limit, and the example thus set will, it is hoped, be immediately followed by the Afghan officials.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

An estimate has been sanctioned for providing 6 double unit blocks for the European married staff of the Traffic Department of the North Western Railway at Rawalpindi.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of constructing certain additional quarters for the staff of the New Carriage, and Wagon and Locomotive shops of the North Western Railway at Lahore.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 5th November 1910 show a gain of Rs. 1,75,62,245, and Rs. 3,05,26,118 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-9 respectively.

WEALTHY HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

At a meeting of qualified private Medical Practitioners of the City held yesterday, the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting is emphatically of opinion that the practice of admitting rich and well-to-do patients, who can very well afford to pay for medical and surgical treatment, into the Govt. ernment Hospital in Madras, is wrong in principle and unfair to private medical practitioners, hospital physicians and surgeons, as well as to taxpayers in this Presidency." The Government is to be approached with a view to getting the practice stopped, and a deputation will wait on the Governor.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Private Beer, of the Dorset Regiment, with two other Privates broke out of barracks on Thursday night, and while bathing in the sea was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANT'S FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Information has been received from Calicut of the failure of Mamood Akiom Abdul Kadir Sahib, a Mutkol Merchant dealing in piece-goods at Calicut and Tirur. The liabilities amount to about three quarters of a lakh and the Bank of Madras are the largest creditors. A report has also been received of the failure in Cochin of a Chetty merchant, with connections in Calicut.

NEW BISHOP OF MANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Papal sanction having been received to the appointment of Rev. F. Perini S. J., Rector, St. Aloysius' College, as Bishop of Mangalore, he has entered upon the duties of his office. His consecration will take place at Mangalore on the 4th proximo. The Archibishop of Bombay, together with the Bishops of Trichinopoly and Poona, will perorm the ceremony at the Cathedral. Nearly two decades have elapsed since the last ceremony of this kind took place at Mangalore, the Prelate who officiated on that occasion being the Papal Delegate Agliardi who happened to be in India at the time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

Lieutenant General Sir Dening having been granted one month's extension of leave Major General Hastings will continue to be in command of the Burma Division.

Colonel Grant, V. C., is taking command of the Mandalay Brigade.

RETURN OF CHINESE DEPORTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

Gwa Li, who was deported last November under orders of local Government for being the alleged ringleader during the Chinese faction fights, has returned to Burma and is under arrest awaiting orders of the local Government,

LIEUT. ALLAN SUTOR.

It will be seen from the "London Gazette" that Lieut. Allan J. Sutor, Royal Garrison Art., has been "removed from the Army, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services."

Lieut. Sutor was released at Tynemouth on Nov. 1. A North Shields telegram states that Lieut. Sutor, in the course of an interview, said he would devote his future to military journalism. His career as an Army critic was only beginning.

It will be remembered that in consequence of having written a pamphlet entitled "The Army System: Why muddle through thirty millions a year during peace?" Lieut. Sutor in the early part of August was placed under arrest. This arrest, of the usual "open" description, was a few days later changed to one of "close" arrest as the result of an interview with the prisoner published in the Press. The next step was the arraigning of Lieut. Sutor before a general court-martial on Sept. 8, when he was charged with being guilty of conduct contrary to good order and military discipline by having contravened the regulation under which a soldier or officer is forbidden to publish or issue, either directly or indirectly, to the Press any military information or his views upon any military subject without having special authority. The trial lasted for three days, and on Sept. 28 it was announced that "the proceedings of the general court-martial in the case of Lieut. Sutor, Royal Garrison Art., have been submitted to and approved by his Majesty the King, who, on the advice of the Secretary of State for War, has been graciously pleased to commute the sentence of dismissal from the Service awarded by the Court to one of severe reprimand" Lieut. Sutor was subsequently granted leave of absence during which period he again granted an interview to the Press, and in consequence was again placed in arrest.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, Nov. 7.

The ultimatum, as conveyed in the British Note was received by Persia like a thunderbolt from the sky, and it has evoked outbursts of indignation throughout the country. The Persian Press is very bitter in its comments and is full of invectives against the British Government. Some of the papers, while admitting and regretting the prevalence of insecurity and anarchy in the South of Persia, cast innuendoes, imputing to Englishmen the authorship of all the troubles, as the secret agents in their employ, instigate the various tribes, by bribery and other methods, to carry on the work of depredation. The presence of the Russian troops in the North of Persia, they assert, is one of the chief causes of the continued unrest and they advocate their immediate withdrawal. They accuse Great Britain and Russia of conspiracy, because, instead of affording facilities to securing foreign loans, these two Powers create difficulties and insist upon placing undue restraint on the action of the Persian Government in the matter of the said loans. One journal says that these Nations deliberately permit their subjects to go on shooting excursions in the disturbed areas in hopes of these hunters coming to grief, and then they would pounce upon Persia with a huge claim for compensation. The concensus of opinion, however, is, that a gloomy future awaits us; and that as the question is one of vital importance beyond the domain of partisanship and selfishness. They earnestly appeal to the patriotism of their leaders and countrymen to bestir themselves from their sluggishness, to cease inter-tribal strife, to bury personal animosities, grievances and differences in oblivion and to rise like one man to the exigencies of the occasion and make a supreme effort to deliver their fatherland from impending annihilation.

The natives of Bushire and of the Persian Gulf ports, have, it is reported, telegraphed to their compatriots at Shiraz, reminding them of the British Note and of the gravity of the situation. While beseeching their co-operation, they state that the Farsis, (meaning the people under the jurisdiction of Fars) are wholly and solely responsible to the entire Persian nation for the present attitude of the British Government. The Farsis should not be the cause of sacrificing Persia, but endeavour to avert such a calamity. They should join hands and full heartedly do their level best to remove the existing anarchy and restore peace and security, as otherwise the British Government will carry out their threat and permanently occupy and govern Fars to the detriment of Persia. A similar telegram has also been despatched to the rulers of the country at Teheran, calling upon them, not to endeavour, as of old, to conquer by sweet words, but to act like practical men of the present age and to devise means and adopt methods for a satisfactory solution of the question.

The conspicuous absence of reference to the anarchy in the South, in the reply of the Persian Government to the British Note, can well be explained. At the very moment the reply was being drafted, Bunder Abbas was attacked by brigands, who were carrying on the work of spoliation under the nose of the British Consul. It is reported that the robbers even came within the precincts of the Consulate at Bunder Abbas and carried away property belonging to the employes of the British Consul. The atrocities committed on the occasion are too horrible to describe. Then again the local Persian Post Office, in pursuance of orders from Teheran, had notified to the public just a few days prior to the presentation of the British Note that, in consequence of the continued attacks on the posts on the Bushire-Shiraz and Shiraz-Ispahan roads, it had been decided to forward, until further orders, all letters and parcels destined for Ispahan and Teheran, via Mohamerah and Ahwaz, instead of by the usual route via Shiraz. About the same time the Indo-European telegraph wires between Kazerone and Shiraz were cut and for several days the repairs could not be undertaken owing to insecurity prevailing in the locality. It was therefore sheer impudence on the part of those who framed the reply to ignore these facts; and rather than admit the existence of anachy avoid any reference to it.

Cholera has broken out at Bussora, Mohamerah and Muscat and in consequence the usual quarantine restrictions are imposed here against all vessels coming from those ports. This fact scared the Persian Sanitary Board at Teheran, who at once telegraphed an edict, prohibiting Persian subjects from embarking for Jeddah on pilgrimage to Mecca. The Persian pilgrims, who had already collected at Bushire in large numbers awaiting steamer from Bussora to carry them, addressed a long telegram to the Minister of the Interior, enumerating the hardships and losses they would be subjected to by the enforcement of the measure, against which they strongly protested and begged that it may be rescinded. This resulted in the local authorities soon afterwards receiving instructions from the Minister of the Interior to issue passports to the men showing destination as Aden! They have since sailed by a pilgrim steamer bound for Jeddah!

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

The hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Saturday at the Bombay High Court before the Special Tribunal, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton.

Isufkhan Hussein Khan, a Commission Agent of Aurangabad, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that about three years ago the accused Gangaram Marwadi, with accused Dharap, came to his shop to purchase a revolver, but as they were unable to come to terms about the price, they left.

Krishnaji Raoji Lele deposed to issuing a plague pass to accused V. G. Kelkar.

Ambadas Gangadas Darge, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that he went to learn weaving at a factory at Nasik. It was owned by Soman, Deshpende, Ghaisasand Gadgil-Kelkar, Gardbani Dandekar and Gore used to visit the place. No dyeing or bleaching work was done in the factory.

Trimbak Krishna Barkule, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that he knew the accused Kelkar, Chandratri and Bhat. He knew the name of Patankar. Bhat sometimes used to purchase cloth in his shop. The accused Gore was his partner in the cloth shop. He knew Kelkar who was the owner of the shop. Bhat had money dealings in the shop. Patankar had also money dealings with the shop and so had Chandratri and Kelkar.

Several items from the account books of the witness's shop were put in showing the money dealings he and his partner had with some of the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said that he purchased cloth for sale from the Nasik hand-loom factory.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rungnekar witness said that as his business increased he had to borrow money from others for which promissory notes were passed by his firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chitre, witness said that money had been re-paid to accused Kelkar.

Ramrao Govindrao Sinde examined by Mr. Velinkar said that last year he was a student of the Nasik High School. Dandekar and Ganu Vaidia were studying in the same school. On the day of the murder of Mr. Jackson, witness, Dandekar and Ganu Vaidia and two boys from Aurangabad, Joshi and Ankushkar, went for a walk. They separated near the bridge. Witness asked Vaidia who the two boys were and Ganu Vaidia said that they had come with the Mamlatdar of Nadgam to attend the meeting to be held in honour of Mr. Jackson. After half past seven they separated and witness went to his house.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY.

A telegram from Khartoum dated Oct. 20, states:—On Nov, I a new section of the railway south from Khartoum is being opened to public traffic. Last January the section from Khartoum to Wad Medani on the Blue Nile was opened—a distance of about 100 miles—and from now the next sixty miles to Sennar will be open. A daily train each way will be run. From Sennar the line now under construction leaves the bank of the Blue Nile, and turning westwards, cuts accross to the White Nile, (about eighty miles), which it will cross at Kosti, where the new bridge is approaching completion. It is expected that the railhead will reach Kosti by the new year. From there the line will be continued westwards to El Obeid.

THE VICEROY DESIGNATE.

Departure from Bombay.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge left Bombay for Calcutta on Saturday morning by a special train. Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Sir George and Lady Clarke, arrived at the Victoria Terminus station shortly after eight o'clock with their party, and were received by Major General Swann, commanding the Bombay Brigade. The Viceroy-Designate shook hands and remained engaged in conversation for some minutes with those present on the platform. Their Excellencies then entered the saloon, and the Special steamed out of the station at a quarter past eight. The Viceregal party consisted, besides their Excellencies, of the Hon. Diamond Hardinge; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay Private Secretary; Major the Hon. H. J. Fraser, A.D. C.; Captain the Hon. A.O.W.C. Weld-Forester. A. D. C.; Major O'Kenealy, Surgeon to His Excellency; Mrs. O'Kinealy; Miss Osteil; Miss Ross, Captain MacKenzie; Captain Jeif; Mr and Mrs. Sale, and Mr. and Mrs. Lerong. The Agent, Mr. Rickards; the General Manager, Mr. Muirhead, and the Loco. Superintendent Mr. Sarjant travelled in charge of the train. Superintendent Chaddy and Inspector Stokes of the G.I. P. Railway Police were also in the train.

Among those present on the station on the occasion were:—Major General J. C. Swann, commanding Bombay Brigade; Mr. D. D. Drew, I C. S. Commissioner of Customs; Viscount De Wrem, Consul General for Portugal; Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police; Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political and Judicial Departments; Mr. Hotson, Under Secretary to Government; Mr. Rickards, Agent, G. I. P. Railway; Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary to the Governor; Captain Davis, A. D. C. to the Governor; Mr. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. J. S. Lambert, Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway; Major Capper; and Major Dobbs.

A large crowd had collected near Bori Bunder to have a view of the Viceroy-Designate and Lady Hardinge. The police arrangements were well made and were under the personal supervision of Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner, and Messrs. F. H. Vincent and F. H. Gadney, Deputy Commissioners, Mr. O'Keeffe, Superintendent, "A" Division, and Superintendent Sullivan, of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Madras Congratulation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The "Hindu", commenting on the arrival of the new Viceroy, offers hearty welcome. It proceeds:—"Many Viceroys have come with a better augury for the welfare of the people of India than Lord Hardinge, if one can judge by utterances, instinct with spirit of sympathy for the Indian people. The Viceroy of India has to be a man of strong individuality or he will slip into that fatally easy groove with which bureaucracy invariably seeks to confine unwary Viceroys. Of such individuality Lord Hardinge has already shewn abundant promise and we can only hope that nothing will occur to mar that promise. That such strong sympathy Lord Hardinge has already given indications of possessing is evident in his speeches before he left London. That he may never lose that sentiment of sympathy is the most important wish we can express in connection with Lord Hardinge, and if, at the end of his term, it could be stated of him that he preserved that sympathy undiminished, it would be the highest praise which could be bestowed on his rule. Lord Hardinge is essentially a man of peace and we can expect that the relations between Russia and Britain will not suffer while he is at the head of affairs of India. As regards internal affairs we give it our earnest hope that the troubles are things of the past and there will be no more unrest that sympathetic treatment by officials can remove.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has received the following message from Lord Hardinge:—

"My warm thanks to yourself and the Madras Presidency, for your cordial message of welcome and good wishes."

The "Madras Standard" writes:—"Lord Hardinge has given clear evidence that he has grasped the importance and gravity of the issue before him, and the tribute he has paid to Lord Minto, the way in which he has spoken in England of the reforms initiated by Lord Morley and Lord Minto, and his own previous record in diplomacy, inspire the hope that he will prove equal to the task before him.

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

The Lieutenant Governor to-day sent the following message of welcome to Lord Hardinge of Penshurt, Bombay: "I have much pleasure in conveying to your Excellency the royal welcome and best wishes of the people of Burma."

The following reply was received from Lord Hardinge of Penshurt:—"Very many thanks for the welcome and good wishes you have sent me from the people of Burma."

THEOSOPHISTS AND THE VICEROY.

Dr. D. J. Edal Behram who is the Vice-President of Surat Municipality telegraphed to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and received a reply as under:—

"All Theosophical Lodges Western India send hearty greetings and loving congratulations. The love of the helpless and the weak and the ardent desire to raise the poor and depressed have brought you here. May the Almighty bless you both to become saviours of India." 18th November, 1910, 10 p. m.

REPLY.

Viceroy's Camp, Lasalgaon.

Their Excellencies acknowledge with their best thanks your cordial greetings and congratulations.

19th November, 1910.

Private Secretary, Viceroy.

THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

A report of a serious disturbance has been received in Cardiff from the isolated mining village of Cwmllynfell, in the Swansea Valley. It appears that recently a pit which had been worked out was stopped, and the proprietors engaged men from another district to sink a new pit. Those who had been employed in the old pit applied for work in the new sinking, but, it is stated, they were refused. As a result, it is reported, Mr. Charles Thomas, one of the proprietors of the new pit, and Mr. Lyddon, the manager while on their way to the railway station, were assailed by a large number of people, Mr. Thomas being struck by stones. A revolver was discharged, but fortunately no one in the crowd was injured. Mr. Thomas eventually reached the station, which was bombarded by angry mob. The station doors were closed against the crowd. The latter then vented their anger upon the imported workmen, who were met as they left the pit, stones being thrown. A staff of extra police, which by this time had arrived on the scene, surrounded and escorted the imported workmen to the station, amid the howling of the mob. Effecting a breach in the station defences, the latter rushed on the platform and hurled bricks, stones, and clods of earth upon the train (many windows being broken) which was boarded by the imported workmen. In view of the excited and threatening character of the crowd, the police made no arrests. After the departure of the train the rioters returned to the colliery, cut the electric wires, and telephone wires, extinguished the lights, and damaged the colliery offices and surface property. A detachment of thirty police was despatched subsequently from Swansea, and succeeded in restoring order.

SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Progress of the Scheme.

The cricketing public of India will be glad to learn that the arrangements for sending an Indian Team to England next year are nearly complete and that the only thing that now remains to be done is the final selection of the team. This will be done after the half dozen trial matches or so that have been fixed to take place in Bombay next month. The Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. J. M. Framji Patel and J. M. Divecha deserve to be congratulated on the success they have so far achieved. High expectations are entertained of the team, and though it would be futile to expect that it will beat the top counties of England, there is no reason to doubt its ability to compete on equal grounds with the rest of the combinations. Mr. Cuffe, the Worcestershire professional, who has been specially brought down to Bombay to coach up the team prior to its departure for England, is favourably impressed with the cricketing ability of the Indian players whom he has seen at the wickets since his arrival. The Worcestershire professional has been only a couple of weeks in Bombay and therefore does not feel himself quite prepared to express his opinion with anything like certainty, but from what he has seen of Indian cricket up to now, he gave it as his opinion at the conclusion of yesterday's trial match that the Indian team could confidently expect a moderate measure of success in England. This must be considered cheering enough for the Indian team, as nobody expects them to lower the colours of counties like, for instance, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex or Yorkshire.

SELECTION OF THE TEAM.

The team will consist of about fifteen or sixteen players. As stated above the team has not yet been finally selected but the inclusion into it of the first eleven of the team given below is quite certain and there is no question whatever about their selection. These are H. H. the Jam Sahib, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Prince Hetty of Coochbehar, Dr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. R. P. Meherhomji, Mr. K. M. Mistry, Mr. P. Balu, Mr. J. S. Warden, Mr. M. Bulsara and Mr. K. Sesachari. It is a matter for great satisfaction that, notwithstanding rumour to the contrary, there is every prospect of H. H. the Jam Saheb joining the team. The Maharaja of Patiala and Prince Hetty of Coochbehar, who is at present in England, are dashing batsmen and have consented to play. Dr. H. D. Kanga is another certainty and will be the Vice-Captain of the team. Meherhomji, Mistry, Balu, Warden and Bulsara are all tried players and are certainties. K. Sesachari is another such player and as he is par excellence the best wicket-keeper in India he is simply indispensable. Jairam of Bangalore is also a certainty and there are few bats in India who can equal him. This completes the list of certainties. As to the probables, Mulla, once the terror of batsmen, has of late considerably deteriorated as a batsman, and, worse still, is no longer quite the smart wicket-keeper that he was three or four years ago. But it is expected that he will soon find his form again. The Selection Committee are of opinion that the team should include two wicket-keepers, and Mulla therefore stands much chance of being selected. For the last four places, there are quite a number of candidates. Of these Maneckchand of Cashmere has the best chance, but nothing definite can be said as yet about the last three places. A team composed of the students, past and present, of the Aligarh College are visiting Bombay next month, when the Committee will have ample opportunities of comparing the merits of the candidates for the last three places. No selection will be made on past reputation. The first of the trial matches was played yesterday and a more of such contests will take place next month, and the final selection will be made after the trial matches are over.

The following is the probable team, of whom, as stated above, the first eleven are certainties:—

1 H. H. the Jam Sahib.
2 H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala.
3 Prince Hetty of Coochbehar.
4 Dr. H. D. Kanga.
5 Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
6 Mr. K. M. Mistry.
7 Mr. P. Balu.
8 Mr. J. S. Warden.
9 Mr. M. Bulsara.
10 Mr. K. Sesachari.
11 Mr. Jairam.
12 Mr. H. Mulla.

13 and 14 two of the following:—D. K. Kapadia, K. A. Date, S. M. Chothia, Manekchand, Taipade and D. D. Driver.

15 and 16 two of the following:—Ali Hassan, Hassan Al Hak, Syed Salamuddin and Shafakat Hussein.

THE TRIAL MATCH.

The first of the Trial Matches was played yesterday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground between teams captained respectively by Mr. R. P. Meherhomji and Mr. C. V. Mehta. Mr. Cuffe, the Worcestershire professional, also participated in the match, which was witnessed by a fairly large number of spectators. Mr. Mehta's team went in to bat first and had made 246 for 5 wickets when they declared. To this total D. K. Kapadia and C. V. Mehta contributed 70 (not-out) and 62 respectively. Meherhomji's team had made 97 for 7 wickets, when time was called the match thus ending in a draw. It was a batsmen's wicket, in fact a perfect batsmen's paradise, and it was next to impossible to get any work on the ball. Considering the great disadvantages under which the bowlers laboured—a wicket which did not assist them in the least, and a broiling sun, Balu, Tamboowalla and Vatcha may be said to have acquitted themselves creditably yesterday. Balu is a certainty for the Indian team, and so nothing further need be said here about his performances.

Vatcha and Tamboowalla did remarkably well. Both these bowlers possess an effective leg-break and can break as well on a hard as on a wet wicket. But the team of course cannot be wholly composed of bowlers and as it already contains no less than five bowlers, they have of necessity to stand back.

Of the junior cricketers who created favourable impression yesterday, D. K. Kapadia was the most prominent. He played a faultless and unconquered innings of 70, which included seven fours and one six, and his performance might be said to have considerably strengthened his chances of inclusion in the Indian team. C. V. Mehta also played a fine innings, but it is unfortunate that his services would not be available for the Indian team, his many business engagements keeping him away. Meherhomji also played a fine game.

The scores:—

C. V. MEHTA'S TEAM.

J Elchidana, b Chanda Rana	36
C M Ali, b Tamboowalla	6
S K Diveker, c Tamboowalla, b Parekh	35
D Kapadia, not out	70
C V Mehta (Capt), l-b-w, b Tamboowalla	62
H Mulla, b Tamboowalla	6
P Balu, not out	11
D Telang Razak K Kapadia K M Vatcha S Madon	Did not bat.
Extras	20
Total (for 5 wickets)	*246

* Innings declared closed.

R. P. MEHERHOMJI'S TEAM.

D D Driver, b Vatcha	0
R V Kirtikar, b Madon	51
S M Chothia, b Vatcha	2
R P Meherhomji (Capt), st Mulla b Vatcha	23
Cuffe, b Balu	20
P Kapadia, b Madon	0
Kanteenwalla, not out	0
Tamboowalla, b Balu	0
Kantak, not out	1
Chanda Rana Elavia M Parekh	Did not bat
Extras	0
Total (for 7 wickets)	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MEHTA'S TEAM'S INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cuffe	20	98	0	0
Tamboowalla	14	38	3	3
Chanda Rana	11	28	2	1
Parekh	5	23	1	1
Driver	1	3	0	0
Elavia	3	12	0	0
Meherhomji	2	12	0	0
Chothia	2	14	0	0
P Kapadia	1	8	0	0

MEHERHOMJI'S TEAM'S INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Balu	13	32	3	2
Vatcha	11	31	1	3
K Kapadia	5	18	1	0
Madon	6	16	1	2

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

BY

RUDDER.

Combined with lack of wind and the presence of one of the strongest ebb-tides of the year, racing on Saturday proved, on the whole, disappointing; although there were several incidents worthy of note in the four races sailed.

A light air from the west freshened a little at 3 p.m., but even then the advent of "S" flag meaning "shorter course" was discussed, the course being so arranged as to permit of reduction after the first round.

A departure has been made in the sychronisation of the starter's chronometer and the clock in the Yacht Club, members being now able to accurately adjust their watches prior to starting.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.—Course No. 17:—From Cee Vessel P. and O. Mooring Buoy "B" off Cross Island—North Karanja—thence to Cee-Vessel; all marks to starboard—6 miles.

At 3 p.m. the four ships' boats of the Flagship were working up to the line, finding the tide a decided factor to be reckoned with! There were, from some unknown reason, no other entries in spite of the presence of other Government Ships in the harbour; so at 3-15 p.m. a somewhat poor start was made by the 2nd Pinnace. She was manned by the entire Staff College, being ready to "do or die". The 34' cutter followed the 1st Pinnace 4 seconds later and the Gig 55 seconds behind the 2nd Pinnace. In spite of the heavy tide the two Pinnaces made good going up to "B" buoy, which now looked lonely without the unhappy "Himalaya" riding there. The gig found the going very stiff and was a long way astern of the 2nd or brain stocked pinnace when she and the Staff College rounded the mark, awnings and pipes being "en evidence" in the run to N. Karanja. Owing to the glass like calm of the sea no casualties were reported.

The heavy built ships' boats made light of the jabble round the buoy at N. Karanja and after a dead heat to the Cee-Vessel finished in good time, all except the Gig which found the tide and lack of wind far from suitable.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
36' Pinnace I	2 0	H.M.S Hyacinth	5 28 28	2 11 28
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do.	5 24 29	2 9 29
34' Cutter	7 0	do.	5 53 46	2 31 46
30' Gig	11 0	do.	Gave up.	

1st Prize won by 11 Pinnace.
1 Pinnace saves Entrance fee.

A CLASS.—Course 18 plus 2. From Cee-Vessel round N. Karanja—P. and O. mooring buoy "B" off Cross Island both to port—N. Karanja Buoy starb'd Cee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy starb'd—mark boat with "R" flag at S. Troopship Buoy—Cee Vessel—10·1 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

Our premier class had only one entry, so Turquoise had the right to sail over the course, it being the first official race of the season—She made rather a feeble start at 3-25 p.m. failing to break out her gib in quite her customary fashion and was a bit slow with her spinnaker. She looked uncommonly smart, however, with her turquoise blue paint and was a welcomed boat as the forerunner of the procrastinating "A" class. After an uneventful sail, being tied up only once in the shipping! she just failed to finish in time to win the first and only prize! being 1 min. 11 secs. after the time limit—No luck!!

B. CLASS—Course same as "A" class.

There were only 3 entries, Lylie being again a new starter, Antelope scrambled over the line first leading Trixie by 12 secs and Erin by 19; the bad start being due, to the tactless meanderings of "Lot's Wife," who blundered over the line barging the "race boats" out of her way within 90 seconds of their starting gun. There are four points in all compasses, why should she choose the one held sacred, by even the Port Trust launches, on race days—leaving the sulphur laden atmosphere of the starting line, Antelope led the way with Erin and Trixie just astern—Erin cut Antelope out at N. Karanja after an all standing voluntary gybe, whilst Antelope made two complete circles, Trixie saved gybing and cut in between Antelope and the buoy, the latter finding the tide, with her centre board up.

Trixie tried free reaching Erin on the beat to "B" buoy of Cross Island, but Erin's tactics were the best, being proved by a substantial lead of 4 mins. 25 secs.—Antelope being 3 mins behind Trixie—both Antelope and Trixie reduced Erin's lead by 2 mins. in the return run to N Karanja.

In the beat to Committee Vessel Trixie went well, going several points closer to wind than Erin—Antelope still playing "follow the leader" was digging out well, being a comparatively safe boat in Saturday's windless race! Trixie and Erin overstood the Cee Vessel through the keenness of a fine finish, thereby allowing Antelope to make 30 secs.

Trixie received the gun leading even by 16 secs. the Commodore having wisely hoisted "S" flag under "B" thereby cancelling the short, or No. 2 course, and so finishing the race with the first round there being insufficient time left to sail the remaining 1 3-4 miles.

We offer Antelope our heartiest congratulations on her splendid performance in her maiden race.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m

Name of Boats.	Time All'ances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	0 42	Embarking Syndicate	6 10 32	2 39 50
Antelope	7 47	Royal Warwickshire Rgt.	6 11 41	2 33 54
Erin	Scr.	Honourable W. T. Morrison.	6 10 48	2 40 48

1st prize, won by Antlope.

"C." CLASS—Same course as "B" Class.

There were seven starters in the "Tomtits," but even this sporting class failed to make a decent start, being also rather left by misjudging the strength of the tide. Led by Coralie and followed by Mavourneen, Clutha, Maud, Valkyrie, Anna; and 4 mins. later by Marie Louise, the fleet, under balloon canvass, bore away for N. Karanja. Maud drew ahead on the run and calling for room on the buoy from Mavourneen went round first, followed by Valkyrie and Coralie. Clutha drew ahead in the beat to "B" buoy with Maud and Mavourneen slightly astern and to leeward. Clutha gybed round the mark first, but was overhauled by Mavourneen, Maud and Coralie in the run to N. Karanja. Mavourneen went splendidly to wind after rounding this tide-swept mark and with Maud close astern tried valiantly to save her time, "S" flag was up for the Tomtits, but Mavourneen lost the race by 7mins. 22secs. failing to finish by 6-15 p.m. the time limit. Maud actually finished 2min. 13secs. behind Mavourneen leading Coralie by 2 min. 8secs. Coralie was 10mins. 27secs. behind Mavourneen. Valkyrie, Marie Louise and Anna did not finish.

Mavourneen secured her first gun, but through ill luck, as regards tide etc., failed to secure the prize after sailing a good race. Better luck next time.

The Club Yacht has at last appeared on the moorings and will shortly be available for use. She is looking rather nice—!

Thanks to the various dockwalls up stream, owners now find their yachts on the mud at low tides and we look forward to the days when smelly mud flats will be found in front of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club! Talk about the Back Bay Bubble!! when we have black beastly mud at our front door!

TOLLYGUNGE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The following are the results at to-day's meeting:—

THE CAVALRY CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Mr D Johnstone's Wait for Me	Owner	1
Mr E H Marshall's Loyalty	Owner	2
Mr D Mclease's Minnie	Owner	3

THE VISITORS PLATE—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr B Westmacott's Levant	Mr Evers	1
Mr Holme's Plain Mister	General Mahon	2
Mr A D Gordon's Dicky	Dr Taylor	3

JUMPING COMPETITION—:

Mr C G Arthur's Meprfie	Owner	1
Mr W A Dring's John	Owner	2
Mr A D Gordon's Dickey	Owner	3

TOLLYGUNGE PLATE—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr Heathen's Sportsman	Mr Evers	1
Mr A L Butter's Alarm Clock	General Mahon	2
Mr T Curtis' Haywards Pilot	Captain Scott	3

ALIPUR CUP—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A J Shillingford's Charlotte	Mr Evers	1
Mr Field's Chas	Mr Blethoe	2
Mr A J Shillingford's Kestrel	Major Swanston	3

RIFLE MEETING AT MEERUT.

Last Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MEERUT, Nov. 19.

The last day of the B. P. R. A. Meeting was devoted to the Extended Order Competition for British Troops and Volunteers and to the match, Army vs. Volunteers. The former match brought on the ranges a number of spectators including Generals Bradshaw and Peyton who watched the competition with the greatest interest. The way the Seaforth Highlanders took their plates was most commendable and the teams fully deserve their success in working this most popular and interesting competition. The Army vs. Volunteers match resulted in a win for the Volunteers by 73 points. The other match fired was that between Indian Officers and Other Ranks and was secured by Other Ranks by 22 points.

The Revolver Championship goes to Captain Murray of the Black Watch and the Diana Championship to Mrs. Macintyre, the wife of the popular ex-Honorary Secretary. These matches bring to a conclusion one of the most successful meetings held at Meerut by the Association.

In the afternoon the prize distribution took place under the presidency of Major General Bradshaw commanding the Division and in the presence of General and Mrs. Peyton and the whole of Meerut society.

The Camp Commandant and Officers of the B.P. R. A. Mess were "At Home" to their friends and the band of the Royal Berks enlivened the proceedings with a selection of music.

In his speech Colonel Skinner, the Honorary Secretary referred to the remarkably fine weather conditions under which the meeting was conducted and to the record entries made both as to the numbers of individuals and units represented from all over India. He also dwelt on the 20 seconds system and the saving in time which it has effected and mentioned that although the scores made were not quite as good as in some previous years, still the prize winners and especially the champions were to be congratulated on their successes due to their excellent shooting.

General Bradshaw then made the following speech:—"I am glad to see that the practical side of individual shooting has been studied, in putting on matches as far as range facilities permit; and that firing at indistinct targets and against time had not acted as a deterrent, is clear from the fact that this meeting beats the record for attendance by nearly 100 men, and last year's attendance by 243. I am glad also to see that the number of corps competing has risen from 95, last year, to 122 this year, and I note that eight new corps have entered this year, including the Hyderabad Imperial State Lancers and the Alwar Imperial State Infantry.

"The council of the B. P. R. A, have passed a resolution to include in next year's programme an aggregate match for newcomers, which will, I hope, have the effect of causing young hands to compete, who at present hang back. I heartily congratulate Colonel Skinner and his staff on the excellence of their arrangements and on the success which has rewarded their strenuous efforts. Our congratulations are also due to the champions of the British and the Indian teams to the prize-winners I recommend those that have not won any prizes to roll up again and profit by the experience they have gained this year. The programme throughout has been varied and several practical and instructive tactical exercises introduced. I take this opportunity of thanking the prize-givers and hope they will give their generous support in future years. I wish also to refer to the presence at this meeting of an Indian lady, Mrs. J. Wala Prasada. It is quite an epoch-making event for an Indian lady to compete at a annual rifle meeting. Mrs Peyton has kindly consented to give away the prizes and this brings the very successful B. P. R. A. meeting of 1910 to a profitable close." (Loud Applause.)

The General then asked Mrs. Peyton, wife of our popular General, to present the prizes, at the conclusion of which three cheers were given to Mrs. Peyton on this concluded the meeting.

AHMEDNAGAR HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

One of the largest and the most interesting Horse Shows held in these parts concluded at Ahmednagar yesterday evening after lasting for three days. The show was under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and had on its Committee all the Chiefs, Civil and Military Officials of the Poona and Ahmednagar districts. It is meant chiefly to encourage breeding and improvement of horses suitable for army remounts and draws exhibitors from great distance, the G. I. P., Southern Mahratta and B. B. and C. I. Railways affording exhibitors facilities for taking their animals to the show. Arrangements in this year were in the hands of Mr. McNeil, Collector of Ahmednagar, the Hon. Sardar Mirikar and Major Gough, Superintendent of Remount Depot with Mr. R. M. Mcmillam, Assistant Collector and Mr. S. S. Poredi, Hazur Deputy Collector as Joint Honorary Secretaries. The entries this year were quite up to the average of previous years and the majority of animals exhibited seemed in all round in better condition than is usually the case. Rs. 2,500 were distributed in prizes, the distribution taking place yesterday evening by General Kelly, Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade. The first prize of Rs. 60 as well as the Champion prize of Rs. 100 for the best animal in the show was awarded to Shivram Krishnaji Tarkhandi of Sirur for his bay mare. The 2nd prize of Rs. 40 and a silver medal for the best mare was won by Bapu Vithu Shelar of Delavadi village; the 3rd prize of Rs. 40 was gained by Umaji Gungaram Kolpe of Uralgaon for his chestnut mare. There were numerous other prize-winners. The show concluded with a series of sports.

LUCKNOW ARMY WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

The Lucknow Army Week opened on Saturday with the Autumn Polo Tournament. Two games were played, the first between the 9th Highland Light and 16th Cavalry, and the 4th Cavalry and Hodson's horse. Both the games were good and each was won by the narrow margin of one goal. The latter specially was exciting with hard riding throughout. The 16th beat the Highland Light by 4 goals to 3 and the Hodson's beat the 4th Cavalry by 5 goals to 4. The attendance was good, but all the usual visitors have not yet arrived.

THE NEW NAVAL GUN.

Speaking on Oct. 31 at Walthamstow on behalf of the Unionist candidate, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., said his plan of naval defence had not been refuted by anyone who knew the facts. It was ridiculous nonsense to say German shipbuilding had been delayed through the British Admiralty keeping secret a new naval gun. A German official told him all about that gun twelve months ago. Lord Charles said he was prepared to undergo from three to five years' penal servitude if anybody could prove that he had exaggerated or that there was no justification for the naval programme he had put before the country.

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, responding to the toast of "The Imperial Forces," proposed by Sir E. Durning-Lawrence, at a dinner given by the Mayor of Lambeth, said there had been a great deal said lately about big guns, though it was six months since it became known that 13·5 guns had been mounted in our latest ships. There was no doubt that, for the moment, Germany had stopped, or, at all events, delayed building her ships; and the reason was, he believed, that the Germans had been taken by surprise and were not now satisfied with the ships which had been laid down early in the year. There was little doubt that the Germans had altered their designs for their ships so as to enable them to carry bigger guns, than our 13·5 guns, and a 14-in. gun was said to be ready at Krupps'. If we had gained something by their delay it was imperative that we should take advantage of it.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Arrival at Cape Town.

The Balmoral Castle, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board, arrived at Cape Town on Oct. 31. The cruisers Hermes and Forte and the German cruiser Sperber were dressed with bunting, and fired royal salutes of twenty-one guns as the Balmoral Castle entered the docks. The British warships manned the decks, and the band of the Hermes played the National Anthem.

Lord and Lady Gladstone and General and Mrs. Botha went on board the Balmoral Castle to welcome the Duke and Duchess.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia of Connaught, and suite, were received on landing by the Mayor of Cape Town, and all the principal civic and military officials. The streets were decorated on a most lavish scale, and the uniforms of the military, blending with the wealth of colour in the bright sunshine, made a very prettey picture. The troops lining the streets were the Hampshire and Yorkshire and the Royal Garrison Art.

The royal party were escorted to the City Hall by the Cape Mounted Rifles Practically the whole of Cape Town had turned out to greet the royal visitors, and as their carriage proceeded at a walking pace along the main thoroughfare, which had been transformed from a busy street into something like a part of Arcadia, the greeting extended to them was enthusiastic in the extreme. Both the Duke and Duchess, who seemed deeply moved by the warmth and cordiality of their reception, acknowledge the people's greetings.

At the City Hall there was another brilliant scene. Here the municipal councillors and all the religious denominations had assembled, a striking feature of the gathering being the presence of a number of Indians. Another hearty reception was accorded the Duke and Duchess and several addresses of welcome were presented. At the Hall besides Sir Frederick Smith (the Mayor) were General Botha and the Ministers Dr. Jameson, General Delarey, Mr. Fisher (representing the Australiam Commonwealth Mr. Lemieux (Canada) and Mr. Folds (New Zealand), and other visitors, the Consular body, the Chief Justice, the Judges, and many notabilities. The Mayor, escorting the Duchess, headed the procession into the Hall, while the Due, wearing field marshal's uniform, accompanied the Mayoress.

Following them were Lord and Lady Gladstone, Lord Methuen, Admiral Egerton, General Scobell, and their staffs. As the royal party advanced up the Hall all present rose and sang "God Save the King."

Sir Frederick Smith, the Mayor, in welcoming the Duke, said his arrival proclaimed the birth of the new era foretold by their greatest leaders and statesmen, striven for by their truest patriots, and finally made possible by the splendid sacrifices that would be the pride of succeeding generations. The Union would knit closer the many great interests of South Africa, enabling her to take her place among the first of the world's centres of industry. South African prayed for the strengthening of the hallowed ties binding the Colonies to the mother country, and they sent the King a message of loyal and dutiful obedience.

A large number of addresses were then presented to his Royal Highness on behalf of all races, creeds, and representative bodies at the Cape. Civic addresses were offered by Cape Town and its suburbs, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, East London, Grahamstown, Queenstown, Uitenhage, George, Somerset West, and Somerset Strand, Beaufort West, Vryburg, and Carnarvon.

The address from the City of Cape Town, after lamenting the death of King Edward, recognised in the visit of the Duke of Connaught a further proof of the deep and constant interest of King George in the empire, and fervently prayed that the important event to be inaugurated by his Royal Highness might be the means of forging another bright link in the chain already fashioned for the purpose of binding mole closely together the peoples of South Africa, and that South Africa might prove to be an ever-increasing source of strength to the empire.

Addresses were also tendered to the Duke of Connaught by the Dutch Reformed Church at the Cape, by the Archbishop and Bishops of the Church of the province of South Africa, by the Archbishop, clergy, and representative laity of the Cape Town diocese, and by the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa.

An address on behalf of the coloured races of South Africa dwelt upon the part played by them in the industrial development of the country, and expressed the hope that they should always so act as to warrant them in the assured hope that their aspirations would receive hearty sympathy and support.

In the address signed by the President of the British Indian League on behalf of the whole Indian community, Mahomedan and Hindoo, of Cape Colony, it was stated:—"Our greeting to your Royal Highness is enhanced by our recollection of the many glorious acts of righteousness and honour and justice which your gracious mother, Queen Victoria, of ever beloved and revered memory, wrought on behalf of her myriads of subjects in her Empire of the East; and we are inspired with the confident hope and trust that the reign of his Majesty King George the Fifth will witness the complete restoration and establishment of enduring peace, goodwill, and contentment throughout the vast populations of the Indian peninsula. The lot of his Majesty's Indian subjects in the province of the Cape of Good Hope has been ever marked by peace and contentment, and we hail with glad satisfaction the advent of a South African united nation, being firmly convinced that the civil status and freedom hitherto enjoyed by us will be continued and strengthened by the Union Government from end to end of its vast territories.

THE DUKE'S SPEECH.

The Duke of Connaught, on rising, received an immense ovation. He desired on behalf of King George to express his thanks for the sentiments of loyalty and devotion conveyed in the addresses, and to assure the many thousands of the King's subjects, European, Asiatic, and African, in whose name the addresses had been presented, of his Majesty's unfailing interest in their welfare. The sad event which had prevented the opening of the Union Parliament from being honoured by the presence of the heir apparent was fresh in their minds. It would have been a fitting culmination to the efforts of the statesmen and people of South Africa in the cause of unity and conciliation that the last stone of the edifice should be laid by the son of the Monarch whose name was associated for all time with the love of peace and hate of discord. (London cheers.) He (the Duke) was deeply sensible of the honour which his Majesty had conferred upon him in choosing him to take the place which his father had intended him himself to fill.

His Royal Highness proceeded:—"Two and a half centuries, with more than their share of war and strife, look down upon the labours of the Convention. The spirit in which those labours were undertaken, carried through and consummated, is full of hopeful augury for the centuries to come. Great sacrifices, not least by this mother city and province of South Africa, have been freely made for the sake of the Union. They bear with them in one way their own reward, of which the assembling on Friday of the Parliament representing the newly born South African nation is the visible symbol.

"There is no truer indication of the soundness of the people's heart, and even of their fitness and ability to take and maintain their place among the nations, than the willingness of sections of the community to sacrifice their own material interests to the common ideal. Not that the reward will be confined to reaching an ideal. Ideals are essential to the life of the people, but cannot subsist or at least exert their full influence, except upon the basis of material prosperity, and here, where the sacrifices have been heaviest, the gain will be immeasurably greater that the less."

In conclusion, the Duke said he contemplated Cape Town joining in a general advance of South African commerce and industry and holding an even higher place than it occupied to-day, and not Cape Town only, all the many ancient and honourable communities represented there, if the different races and religious united for a common purpose owning allegiance to a single throne.

At the conclusion of his speech the Duke of Connaught was again loudly cheered.

The Duke of Connaught afterwards paid a visit to Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton on board his Majesty's cruiser Hermes. As his Royal Highness went on board the squadron dressed ship and saluted.

On Nov. 1 a royal luncheon party was given by Administrator in the old Dutch homestead of Groot Constantia, which is becoming a recognised feature of all celebrations in the Cape peninsula. The gathering, which was attended by 800 guests, including all the distinguished visitors, was designedly of an informal character. The King's health was toasted, but there were no speeches.

At five o'clock there was a brilliant review of Regulars, Volunteers, and Cadets by the Duke of Connaught on Green Point Common. The Duke was loudly cheered in the streets as he proceeded from Government House to the saluting-point.

BRITISH POLICY IN TIBET.

Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, who was in charge of the Lhasa Mission of 1904, gave a lecture to the Central Asian Society on Nov. 2 at its first meeting for the session, on "Our Position in Tibet." Sir Alfred Lyall presided, and there was a large attendance.

The lecturer said that while he had very definite opinions as to what our position in Tibet ought to be, he had to confess himself ignorant of what it actually was at the present moment, for only the scrappiest pieces of information had lately reached this country. The order for a considerable body of our troops to move to Gyantse had been countermanded, so we might presume that our Agent there was no longer in danger; but whether the obstructions which up till last April the local Chinese had placed in his way had been removed, we did not know; and we knew nothing of the result of British representations to Pekin insisting upon the maintenance of an effective Tibetan Government. And while we knew so little there was also little demand here in England to know more. Yet our line of action in Tibet was entirely dependent on the state of opinion in this country, and the whole question of our north-east frontier of India was never more critical than at present. Force might not be required to settle it; but foresight, forethought, and foreknowledge most assuredly were. We had always been extraordinarily apathetic in regard to Tibet; and it was only action from the Tibetan side which had from time to time stirred us to effort. The Chinese were now going a long way towards turning their rightful suzerainty into sovereignty and making Tibet a Chinese province, as they had just made Batang and Derge Chinese districts, and they were actually preventing the Tibetans from fulfilling their treaty obligations towards us. Rough, tactless handling of the Lamas and movements of Chinese troops in Tibet were causing unrest all along the north-east frontier. They necessitated movements of troops on our part, and might conceivably involve us in a permanent increase of our garrison. Until there were symptoms that the Chinese intended to act in a neighbourly way we were bound to resists any curtailment of the influence we had established in Tibet at so much cost. The representations we made to China constituted the minimum we could ask, seeing that we had given such tangible evidences of our own good will towards Tibet by reducing the indemnity and evacuating the Chumbi Valley. What was the result of those representations? If the Chinese officials in Tibet were now showing themselves ready to co-operate with us and were disposed to treat the Tibetans sensibly and reasonably, then we need have no objection to the increase of Chinese influence in the country. But if the Europeanised Chinese officials who had recently flooded Tibet were to continue their anti-British propensities, we should have to stick tenaciously to every little right we had, and even to every little point of etiquette—for otherwise that prestige which was so intangible but of such immense practical value in the East would dwindle away, and its place would have to be taken by permanent garrisons on the frontier. On the morrow there would go out to India a Viceroy who must know this question completely from the international and imperial side. When he had also studied it in India and realised what sacrifices India had made, we should have confidence that what he and his councillors recommended would reasonably solve the problem of keeping the north-east frontier quiet without periodical expeditions, missions, and assemblages of troops. We needed some agency for influencing the course of events in Tibet, or at least for intelligently anticipating them before they occurred. The Tibetans were asking for a British officer to be sent to Lhasa, and he could see no better solution of our difficulties than permanently to establish an officer there.

The Chairman said that the Chinese had only done in Tibet very much what we should have done in similar circumstances. In view of the proceedings both of England and Russia in respect to Tibet, they had substituted sovereignty for suzerainty. Our business now was to keep on good terms with the Chinese in Tibet, and he hoped they would understand that the best thing for them was to be neighbourly.

THE PLAGUE IN SUFFOLK.

An Ipswich correspondent states that the plague in Suffolk has occasioned less alarm in the immediate locality than outside, and the exaggerated statements in a certain section of the Press have been resented. Although plague-infected animals have greatly been found both in and outside the infected district, it is regarded as improbable that further cases will occur among human beings.

Notwithstanding the entreaties of the doctors, rabbits and hares are, however, still being sold and eaten. Of course there is a drop in prices. At Woodbridge, where a ferret died of the plague, a very large section of the inhabitants have not only totally disregarded the warning notice of the medical officer of that town, but have gone so far as to blame him for his action. At Felixstowe also some ratepayers have indicated their disapproval of the section of those members and officials of the council who were responsible for the sending round of a cart to collect rats, on the ground that there was no reason to suppose that any plague infected rats existed there.

At a specially convened meeting of the Public Health Committee of the East Suffolk County Council, held on November 1, Mr, Llewellyn Heath, the honorary bacteriologist to the Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital, who was primarily responsible for the discovery of the plague at Freston, was appointed temporary county medical officer, "to assist the committee generally in regard to the detection, prevention, and treatment of any disease among men or the lower animals which is of the nature of or may be associated with, what is known as the Freston outbreak." The appointment extends until March 30 next, and the salary fixed is 100 guineas with certain fees and expenses. It was explained that the appointment does not free the district councils of any responsibility. Mr. Heath stated that he proposed to circularise the medical men in East Suffolk instructing them to be on the lookout for cases of plague in either animals or human beings. He also proposes to give instructions to all policemen in East Suffolk to report where rabbits and rats are dying in unusual numbers. In this way it is hoped to ascertain the limits of the plague-infected area. The committee were anxious to stop the sale of rabbits and hares, but it was explained that this was impossible unless it could be proved that the disease was traced to the particular animals. The question of the origin of the disease will naturally come under Mr. Heath's notice, and he is specially to inquire whether the foreign manure spread over the district south of the river Orwell is responsible for the outbreak.

A large meeting of farmers was held in Ipswich on Nov. 1, and all present showed keen anxiety to assist in the crusade against the rats. It was unanimously decided to organise a campaign, but the Samford District Council will have to rescind a former resolution and supply all the poison wanted in addition to finding someone to superintend the work.

At yesterday's meeting of the London Court of Common Council it was stated, in reply to questions, that rats escaping recently from vessels arriving in the Port of London had been found to be infected with plague. Every precaution, it was added, was being taken by the Port Sanitary Committee.

London, Nov. 5.

One of three dead rats found in one of the London docks was yesterday ascertained to have died of plague. In the case of the other two no report has yet been made. All possible precautions have been taken.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT AND MR. MONTAGU.

In a long letter from its correspondent in this morning's "Times" hat gentleman writes:—

I must have failed to express myself clearly if Mr. Montagu is right in describing as "allegations regarding the attitude of the India Office towards the Indian Civil Service," the passage in which I sought to convey the unfortunate impression produced by certain tendencies upon many members of that Service. I am quite aware that Lord Morley has himself paid on more than one occasion a warm tribute to the Indian Civil Service, and the impression created during his tenure of office may be unwarranted or excessive. But I know that it exists, and I deemed it therefore my duty to call attention to it. It is, however, an impression for which the India Office cannot alone be held responsible, and I was careful to indicate that it was created quite as much by the attitude of the supreme authorities in India during Lord Minto's administration as by that of White-hall, though it is naturally difficult for an outsider to discriminate between the responsibility of the latter and of the former in creating it. Mr. Montagu seems to have overlooked the passage in which I mentioned, as one of the contributory causes, "the tone adopted, especially during the first years of Lord Morely's administration, in official replies to incidious Parliamentary questions aimed at Indian administrators, the alacrity with which they were transmitted from the India office to Calcutta, the acquiescence with which they were received there, and the capital made out of them by Indian agitators when they were spread broadcast over India," with the object of "undermining that principle of authority upon which, as Lord Morley has himself admitted, Indian government must rest." A comparative perusal of Hansard and of the Indian native Press during 1906 and 1907 would suffice to sustain that statement.

The hasty acceptance of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation is, as you rightly observe, Sir, a case in point. I am not concerned to defend everything that Sir Bampfylde Fuller has done or said, or to challenge the view taken by Lord Morley that, when a public servant insists upon resigning, he must be prepared to abide by the consequences. But in this case it should, I think, have been borne in mind that Sir Bamfylde Fuller had been singled out for the most violent attacks, many of them quite unfounded and most of them grossly unfair, by the enemies of British rule. As to the measures which he proposed, and which the Government of India refused to sanction, they were proved by subsequent events to have been necessary and wise, and were practically, in fact adopted shortly afterwards in an even more drastic form. Moreover, the letter of the Government of India which moved him to an extreme step reached him when he was away up-country toiling at famine-relief measures with an energy and devotion which extorted the admiration even of many of his detractors. I submit that in these circumstances the readiness of the Viceroy to accept his resignation, and of the Secretary of State to sanction its acceptance, without offering him an opportunity of laying his views personally before the Viceroy, and possibly of reconsidering his intention, was regrettable; and it was necessarily regarded with all the greater dismay by his colleagues in the Civil Service in that it was, however wrongly, hailed by the party of disorder in Bengal as a triumph largely due to the campaign directed against the Lieutenant-Governor by their sympathisers at Westminster.

What the Civil Service has felt in this, and in other cases of less importance which have never received the same publicity has been the loss of that close contact and confidence that ought to exist between the heads of the Anglo-Indian administration and the Supreme Government in India, which is the natural link between them and the India Office. A feeling of discouragement was thus created which increased as the rising tide of lawlessness and the freequency of outrages failed to overcome the reluctance of Government to take those measures for curbing the unbridled licence of a Press engaged in preaching violence and sowing the seeds of murder which the most experience Anglo-Indian administrators knew to be indispensible, and of which the salutary effects made themselves so speedily felt as soon as the Government of India and the Imperial Government at last made up their minds less than twelve months ago, to sanction them. Here again, I submit, there was at least a deplorable delay in "protecting public servants who have no means of defending themselves against even the grossest forms of misrepresentation and calumny, leading straight to the revolver and the bomb of the political assassin." It is, I think, impossible to review the events of the last few years in India and to read the confessions of Khudiram Bose, the Muzafferpore murderer, or of Ananta Kanhere, the murderer of Mr. Jackson, without being driven to the conclusion that, had the Press Law of 1910 been enacted three years earlier valuable lives would have been saved.

Mr. Montagu is quite right in assuming that I am "not in sympathy with the contention that the Indian official should, as a matter of high policy, be exempt from outside criticism"; but I contend that it is the duty of his official superiors to defend him against "the constant, unreasoning, ill-informed, cruel, and cowardly disparagement to which," as Mr. Montagu says, "he is too frequently subjected"; and I would venture humbly to congratulate Mr. Montagu himself upon the vigorous protests which he has more than once entered, since he went to the India Office, against attacks of this kind upon the Indian Civil Service.

May I, in conclusion, assure Mr. Montagu that he is quite mistaken in detecting "a note of hostility" in my description of the policy adopted by Lord Morley and Lord Minto as one of "blended repression?" I am, indeed, inclined to agree with him when he says that he dislikes either word, and though I am at a loss to find a substitute of equal brevity for them the epithet "concurrent," which he employed is certainly a happier one than "blended."

A POPULAR BOGEY.

An outcry is from time to time made in the public press that the lowering of the child death-rate, from attention to the matter of hygiene, results in the retention of useless lives in the country, and causes a deterioration of the national physique. At first sight (writes Dr. Macgregor in the November Baby's World) this idea appears very alarming. It would require most careful and serious attention if it were true, but it is not. It is an accepted matter of belief that those on whom the Tower of Siloam fell were not the worst among the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and the same axiom holds true with regard to matters of disease and illness. Infantile diarrhoea does not search out and slay only the blockheads of the race, nor do small-pox or diphtheria destroy an unusual proportion of the mentally unsound, or morally degraded. The genius of a Shakespeare is not always enshrined in the strong and resistant frame of the pugilist, and it is the strong bodies rather than the strong heads that are most capable of resisting the inroads of disease. The idea that it is an injury to the nation that the lives of the children should be preserved if they have not undergone the sorting out resulting from the careless conditions of the past, and that an undue proportion of the physically weak and morally degraded are left on our hands, was only worthy of the ways of our forefathers in deciding on the guilt of witchcraft. If a poor old woman was thrown into a pond, and she drowned in a douce and lady-like fashion, the verdict of "Not guilty" was passed with acclamation by the crowd. If, on the other hand, she declined to drown, and floated or swam on the surface, she was immediately pushed under because the proof was obvious that she was a witch of the most pestilential character. There is no necessity to apply these methods to the children in our midst. Let us treat them well, train them well, and assure ourselves of the certainty that that nation will be best, strongest, and most prosperous that has the most of them.

RECORD TORPEDO PRACTICE.

A record in torpedo practice has been carried out by the Home Fleet. After the ships left Invergordon at the beginning of the week, it was decided to carry out the last of the fleet exercises while in Northern waters—the fleet torpedo practice. The ships formed two divisions and separated for the practice; each divisons steamed away from the other till ten miles divided them. Then the order was "About turn and attack," one division being a target for the other. The range about five thousand yards with the speed of targets unknown. The first attack in the day was remarkable in its results, 100 per cent. of hits being recorded. The second run was not so good, some trouble being experienced with the torpedoes, which in some cases did not reach the objective. The practice was carried on until the light failed, the divisions firing alternately. The torpedo work was resumed and completed next day, after which the ships reformed and proceeded up to Cromarty Firth.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THEATRE CLOAKS.

Fifteen years ago the evening cloak as we saw it at the theatre, or even at the opera, was not a cause for national pride. Writes a London Correspondent, there were women who were beautifully gowned in every respect, except where their cloaks were concerned, and who seemed to have somehow arrived at the conclusion that the latter was an item of the wardrobe requiring only secondary consideration. As to the garments which were donned by those who lived outside the cab radius, and who travelled to their evening entertainements by train or bus, the heterogeneous collection of faded finery and even mackintosh cloaks and golf-capes which some women were not ashamed to exploit for the purpose, might well have been calculated to make Dame Fashion shed tears of despair.

DEEP HEM OF CHIFFON VELVET.

Nowadays happily we have changed all this. The evening cloak of to-day is not only a thing of beauty in itself, but the graceful wraps, in satin or velvet or even velveteen which envelop the whole of the gown in their cosy folds are likewise intended, many of them, for smart afternoon wear as well. Take for instance one which a leading moderate is exhibiting just now. It is carried out in a lovely shade of rose du Barri charmeuse, with an immensely deep hem of chiffon velvet in the same tone. The cloak is folded back on each side with a band of velvet over another band of satin, both of which are carried in a bias line right down to the upper edge of the velvet hem, being caught once across the bust and again at the base with big twisted satin cords barrel buttons.

THE FASHIONABLE SQUARE EFFECT.

The back has the perfectly square appearance beloved of the couturier of to-day, with a wide panel effect and no collar, the neck being outlined with a thick silk cord, which is continued down the outside of the sleeve. A very deep cuff of velvet, which reaches half-way up the arm, is another feature of this cloak, while even the doublure is carried out in the same shade of rose du Barri as the coat. It is, however, by no means only to be procured in the one colour, and in soft pearl-white, black, or in other tones it is equally attractive.

FOLDED SHAWL REVERS.

As regards the velvet coat pur et simple, the authorities have likewise devoted a great deal of attention to this most indispensable item. Velvet is used so much this year in Paris, as well as in London, that it has become almost an article of faith to possess at least one garment of this fabric, black is at the height an apex of its popularity where the long afternoon and evening cloak is concerned and yet another beautiful model is signed in the softest charmeus trimmed with a mamoth cape callar of black fox and one giant rever of the same, the coat being fastened on one side, where it is draped in deep, semicircular folds, a border of the fur running all down the front and the hem. The doublure is of watercress green satin, which provides a charming contrast to the sombreness of the soft charmeuse when the fronts are thrown back.

THE GERMAN INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

On October 1 it was twenty-five years since the German law for insurance against accidents came into force. It superseded previous regulations as to compensation for death or disablement caused by work in the mining industry, at the railways, and a few additional branches. The original law was, within the same year, followed by an "extension law," which comprised the large inland transport concerns by land and water, including the postal, telegraph, and railway departments and persons at naval and military departments. The scope of this insurance was continuall widened; in 1887 it was made to comprise the building industries as far as such branches were concerned that were covered by the laws previously passed, and later the same year the Sea-Accidents Bill was brought forward. In the year 1900 many of the regulations were revised, etc. In the year 1909 there were in Germany 6, 130. 900 concers dealing with industry, agriculture, forestry, &c., employing no less than 26, 096,700 insured persons; in addition, 977, 351 persons engaged at different States departments were insured. Further, there are the persons insured in 14 insurance institutions for concerns subjects to special rules. The number of accidents reported during 1909 under the first of the above heads amounted to 653,376 cases, the expenditure for compensation, &c., amounting to 162,249,432 marks. The following tables show the growth of the expenditure and of compensation paid since the year 1887:—

Expenditure.	
1887	19,732,598 Marks.
1895	67,234,915 "
1902	136,940,877 "
1909	200,387,689 "
Compensation Paid.	
1887	5,932,930 marks.
1895	49,374,015 "
1902	105,927,370 "
1909	155,113,287 "

The reserve funds at present amount to 258,997,417 marks (£12,999,870) for industry, etc.; and 14,863,499 marks (£743,175) for agriculture and forestry.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Their Lordships resumed their sittings on Nov. 1 after the Long Vacation. Their list of business includes nineteen Indian and Colonial appeals—namely, from Bengal, six; Allahabad, two; Australia (High Court,) two; New South Wales, two; Alberta, two; and Punjab, Sind, Oude, Western Australia, and Natal, one each. There are five judgments for delivery in appeals heard before the Vacation. Lord Robson took his seat for the first time as a member of the Judicial Committee.

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BY THE WAY.

THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

Dr. J. B. Bury, the Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, who is selected to succeed Mr. Roosevelt as "Romanes Lecturer" at Oxford, hails from "the silent sister," as Trinity College, Dublin, was once opprobrious termed. His appointment by a Tory Premier to succeed the late Lord Acton was rather resented by some Cambridge opponents of Free Trade in scholarship, who desired to "support home industries." No better appointment was possible, for Dr. Bury had made his mark as an erudite writer of the first rank both in ancient and modern history, though to the outside world he is best known by his standard edition of Gibbon.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR HARRY RAWSON.

The late Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, when Governor of New South Wales, was exceedingly popular in the mother-state of the Commonwealth. He had a somewhat crowded career. Born in Lancashire in 1843, he joined the Royal Navy in 1857, and during the next three years was in the thick of the fighting on the coast of China. For three months he was in command of a force of 1,500 Chinese engaged in the defence of Ning-Po against the rebels. He hoisted the British flag in Cyprus, served as principal transport officer in Egypt, took part in further fighting at Benin and Zanzibar, and commanded the Channel Squadron.

REPROVING LAXITY.

Sir Harry had a gentle way of reproving laxity, though he never overlooked it. The Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Station has residence ashore at Simonstown. At this as at all naval ports where an Admiral's flag is flying from an official residence, every officer is supposed to call and inscribe his name in the visitors' book. Looking through his book at Simonstown one day, Admiral Rawson found that a great many of his officers had neglected to make the customary official call. He thereupon signalled that "all officers who have not signed the visitor's book are invited to dine with the Commander-in-Chief to-night' This being equivalent to a command, the laggards turned up to a man, each expecting a wigging for his laxity. But Sir Harry gave them a good dinner, entertained them with some good stories afterwards, and then sent them back to their ships. Not a ward about their omission did he say, but never after that was his visitor's book neglected.

CLIFFORD'S INN.

Clifford's Inn, to the fund for acquiring which as a permanent home for the Society of Knights Bachelor Sir Henry Pellatt has guaranteed £500 a year, has a history convering almost exactly six centuries. It first became a home of the Law about the year 1345, and was, later, noted as the favourite haunt of the attorneys of the Marshalsea Court, whose chambers were the daily scene of "wrangling, swearing, shouting, and even fighting." "More misery," says a chronicler, "emanated from this small spot than from any one of the most populous counties in England." In Clifford's Inn Coke had chambers for a year of apprenticeship to the Law; and Harrison, the Regicide, was clerk to an attorney there.

THE BLACK CAP.

There has recently been some discussion as to the donning of "the black cap" by judges in passing the sentence of death. The exact origin of the "cap" has been the subject of a good deal of controversy, though the Law Journal holds that it is associated with the Order of the Coif. Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of Chief Justices," writes: It was to conceal the want of the clerical tonsure that the Serjeants-at-Law, who soon monopolised the practice of the Court of Common Pleas, adopted the coif, a black velvet cap, which became the badge of their order. . . . . In the middle of the seventeenth century the Common Law judges adhered to their coifs, or black cloth caps, which they still put on when they pass sentence of death. Serjeant Pulling, much more trustworthy as an antiquary, denies emphatically, in his "Order of the Coif," that the black cap was the coif.

THEODORE HOOK AND HIS "CHEST."

Dr. Middleton of Bermuda sends informa- e account of this island, which is comparatively le visited by English people, to the November mber of Travel and Exploration. He refers to omas Moore having held the post of Registrar in e Bermuda Government, and remarks that he only ld it for a few months, and left after appointing a puty. Another famous man of letters, Theodore ook, held a somewhat similar position in Mauriti- s, but left suddenly under a cloud, owing to some regularities with the Treasury Chest. It is said of is incorrigible joker that, on his passage home, he as asked by one of the passengers why he was aving Mauritius, and calmly replied that it was ying to "a little trouble with his chest!"

UNDAY DRINKING AND MONDAY WORK.

Mr. G. B. Hunter, head of the shipbuilding firm Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, s declared that the matter of Sunday Closing was workmen's question. He had found that accidents a shipyard were greater on a Monday than on ny other day, and that there were more on a Tues- ay than on the later days of the week; and he hought that conclusively proved that the accidents ere increased through the effects of Sunday drink- ng.

"GIGMANITY."

The definition of a gentleman given recently in the "Westminster Gazette" as one who is "always riding about in taxi-cabs" recalls the famous description given by a witness in the Thurtell murder trial: "One who possesses a gig." And this it was that moved Carlyle to characteristic comments on the subject of "gigmanity." Whatever may be the social advantages, it is unquestionably advantageous to be able to call yourself a gentleman when summoned as witness. A gentleman is paid at the same rate as a merchant, a banker, or a professional man, and considerably more than the commission agent, the auctioneer, or the accountant's clerk. The law has decided that a schoolmaster, a buyer of silks, a [illegible] clerk out of regular work, a commission agent, an audit-office clerk are not "gentlemen" legally. "Per contra," a medical student, and a person living on a parent's allowance, a dismissed coal agent out of work have been held to be "gentlemen" for reasons doubtless convincing to the legal mind.

ART AS A MAKEWEIGHT.

M. Cochery, the French Minister of Finance, has hit on a scheme for promoting the sale of matches. Following the example of the cigarette manufactures, he will supply purchasers with a miniature picture. A Government, however, can afford to foster "la haute pensee," and where the tobacconist supplies the likeness of some celebritiy of the turf or stage, M. Cochery will go several better, and provide a small chef d'œuvre. Hobbema, Drouais and Boucher are, according to the "Daily Telegraph," the artists whose work are first to be sampled. On artistic grounds we have nothing but praise for the scheme. On economic and olefactory grounds, we confess to trepidation. We understand that the price of matches will not be raised. Where, then, is the money for this venture to be rasied? We fear that the quality of the matches may tend to deteriorate, and that is a prospect no continental visitor can contemplate without a shudder. Philistinism is bad, but compared with sulphur it is infinitely the lesser of two evils.

RED TROUSERS DOOMED.

France has for some time withstood the general drift towards khaki owing to the objection of the artillerymen, that if the distinctive red and blue were dropped they would be unable to support an infantry attack up to the last moment when the final charge was made. This would seem to be a valid objection if attacks en masse were likely to be a feature of the next war. But they are not; the perfection of the modern rifle and machine gun has banished such manœuvres. If made at all, they would be made at night, but even so the experience of Port Arthur has shown that night attacks have been rendered by the development of searchlight just as perilous as day attacks, if not more so. Towards the end of the siege the Japanese made any dashes for the enemy's position that seemed necessary at the beginning of twilight. The famous red trousers then are doomed, and the greatest sufferers by the change will be the German firms who supply the alizarin dye.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

RADIUM AND THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

The utilisation of the remarkable properties of radium as a means of determining the geological age of the earth has already been alluded to in this column. Briefly, the principles on which the method is founded are these. Radium originates in the breaking up of uranium, and in turn by its own disintegration gives rise to helium. Thus it is found that any uranium mineral, such as pitchblende, also contains radium and helium. The radium is constantly wasting away, and as constantly being renewed. Thus its quantity remains approximately constant. And since its rate of disintegration is constant, the same quantity of helium is produced each year. This final gaseous product of disintegration remains in the mineral, and all radio active bodies are found to contain it.

HOW THE ESTIMATE IS MADE.

If this is so, then it follows that the following apparently simple process will determine the age of any mineral containing helium and radium. The actual amount of radium in the specimen must be determined, and the yearly amount of helium which this would produce must be calculated. Then the actual amount of helium present must be determined. This latter, divided by the calculated yearly produce of the radium present will give the age of the specimen, that is, the length of time during which its uranium has been producing radium, and its radium breaking up into helium.

PROF. STRUTT'S WORK.

This apparently simple process, in reality one of extreme complication, and requiring all the refinements of modern experimental science, has been applied to a large number of minerals by Professor Strutt. The result are of considerable interest, though some of them are inconsistent with the known relative ages of certain rocks. And it is to be noted that the value of the method depends on the assumption that all the helium generated during the life of the mineral is retained, and that it gains none from external sources. Also that it has neither lost nor gained radium except from internal changes during the vicissitudes of millions of years.

HELIUM FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES.

A note in "Nature," however, calls attention to experiments which suggest that a mineral may receive helium from external sources. These experiments were carried out be Professor A. Piutti, and recorded by him in a paper read before the Royal Academy of Naples, and are held to indicate that helium may be absorbed by salts and minerals. When borax and other salts are melted and suddenly cooled while a current of air is bubbling through them, they are afterwards found to contain helium. And Professor Piutti considers that these results throw doubts on Professor Strutt's conclusions regarding the ages of certain minerals. Helium, it urged may have been absorbed by molten minerals either from the atmosphere or from the earth.

PROF. PLATEAU'S EXPERIMENTS.

Professor F. Plateau, of Ghant, continues his interesting experiments and observations on the relations of insects and flowers. This work begun some 15 years ago, led the Belgian savant to the conclusion that brilliant colours are of little importance in attracting insects to flowers. The result of his earlier work, so much at variance with the views held by English and German biologists, led to much opposition and hostile criticism. If Professor Plateau was right, then it was obvious that the popular view that brightly coloured flowers are due to the selective action of insects must be wrong. The view, as expressed by Lord Avebury, that insects by selecting the largest and brightest flowers had played a similar part to the florest in the production of garden varieties, could not longer be upheld.

NE LINE OF WORK.

The hostile criticism to which professor Plateau's work has been subjected has led him from time to time to fresh experiments and new observations. And these all tend to confirm the inference drawn from the earlier ones viz., that colour plays but a subordinate part in attracting insects to flowers. The result of his latest work experiments in adding sweet smelling sugary liquids to certain so-called entomophilous flowers little visited by insects are recorded in the "Memoirs" of the Royal Academy of Berlin, 1910. The flowers experimented with are certain ones which, though conforming in type with those freely visited and normally fertilised by insects, and hence known as entomophilous, receive few insect visits.

FLOWERS EXPERIMENTED WITH.

These are divided into two groups. The first with small flowers, comprising a fumitory, and the climbing polygonum, and the other with large and conpicuous blossoms, containing white lily, passion flower, linum, pelargonium, clematis, petunia, &c. In all these Prof. [illegible] placed various sweet smelling sugary liquids, and in all cases founded that the various blossoms were then freely visited by insects.

CONCLUSIONS.

In drawing his conclusions Professor Plateau draws special attention to the fact of the existence of numerous plants with flowers of the entomophilous type, often of large size and bright colours, which have little or no attraction for diurnal insects. This appears to show that the form and colour of flower are of little importance as regards their chance of insect fertilisation. Or, as Professor Plateau has expressed it elsewhere, the flowers of a plant might be as green as its leaves, without in the least impairing its chances of insect fertilisation. A further inference is that to attract insects, a flower must offer a sugary liquid and a pleasant smell.

UNCONSCIOUS CEREBRATION.

The "Monist" recently contained a translation of a paper by Professor Poincare, in which the role of the subliminal self in mathematical invention is discussed at some length. Ordinary folk are more or less conscious that there is nothing at all abnormal in sub-conscious phenomena. They meet with plenty of instances in their everyday experience. A name is wanted. It is "on the tip of the tongue." It flashes into the consciousness, it may be, after an hour, or a week, or even longer. This sort of thing happens so often that such occurrences are among the commonplaces of our existence. It is when these subconscious operations take place on a larger scale that the marvel becomes apparent to all. M. Poincare gives experiences of his own which are not without their interest. He had been a fortnight trying to prove the non-existence of a certain class of functions. Then came a sleepless night when "ideas rose in crowds; I felt them collide until pairs interloked, so to speak, making a stable combination." The next morning he found that he had clearly established the existence of the functions to which he later gave the name of Fuschsians' Some time after he went off on a geological excursion, and mathematics were far from his thoughts. But as he stepped into an omnibus it suddenly came into his head that the transformation he had used to define the Fuschsians were identical with those of non-Euclidean geometry. This was duly verified when the excursion was over and he had returned to his usual occupations. On another occasion, when he was doing his military service, the final stage that was to lead to the completion. of his great memoir on Fuschsians came into his mind as he was walking along the street. He thought no more about the matter until the conclusion of his time in the army. He then found he could write out his final memoir "at a single stroke and without the slightest difficulty," Thus it looks as if the subliminal self is in no way inferior to the conscious self, for it may succeed where the other has failed. It is a curious fact that the combinations which so suddenly surge into the domain of consciousness are generally "useful and fertile." were other combinations also chosen and rejected because lacking in value or interest? Does the mechanism at work make all the possible combinations of the elements?

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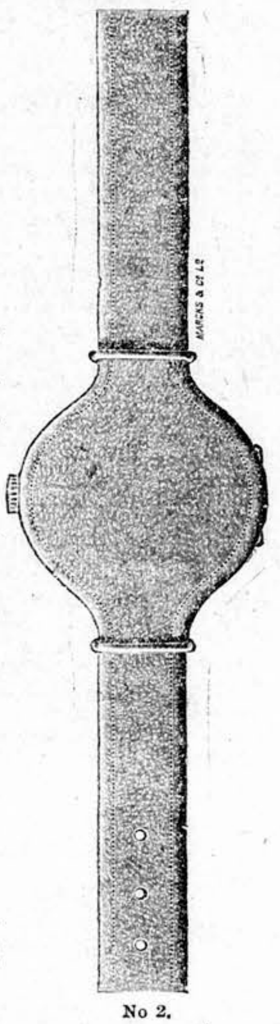

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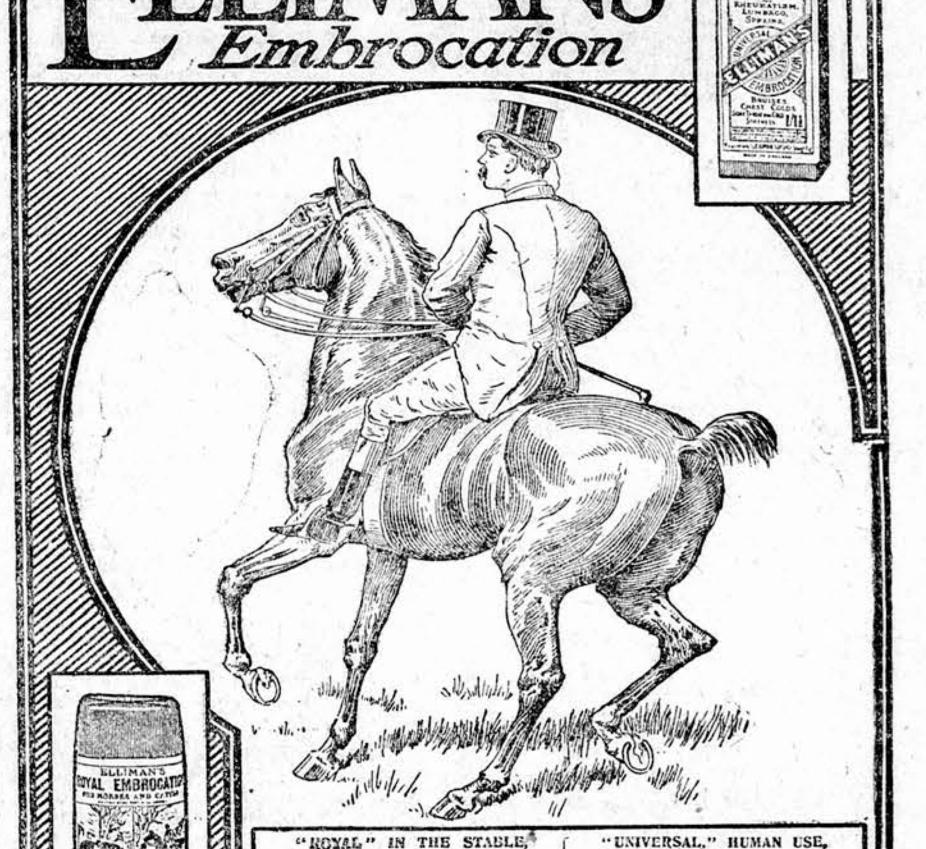
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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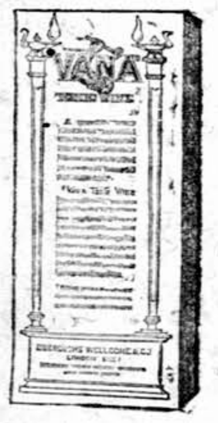
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Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
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Perfume of the Japanese Lotus
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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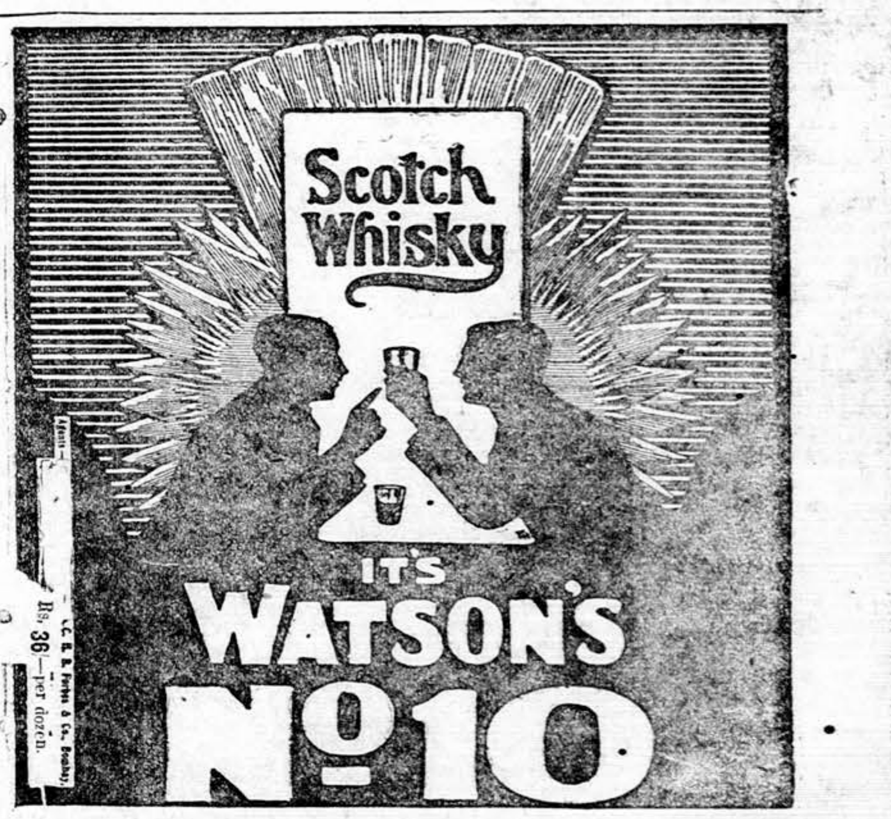
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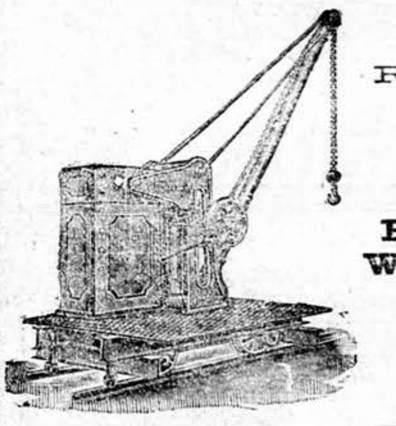
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Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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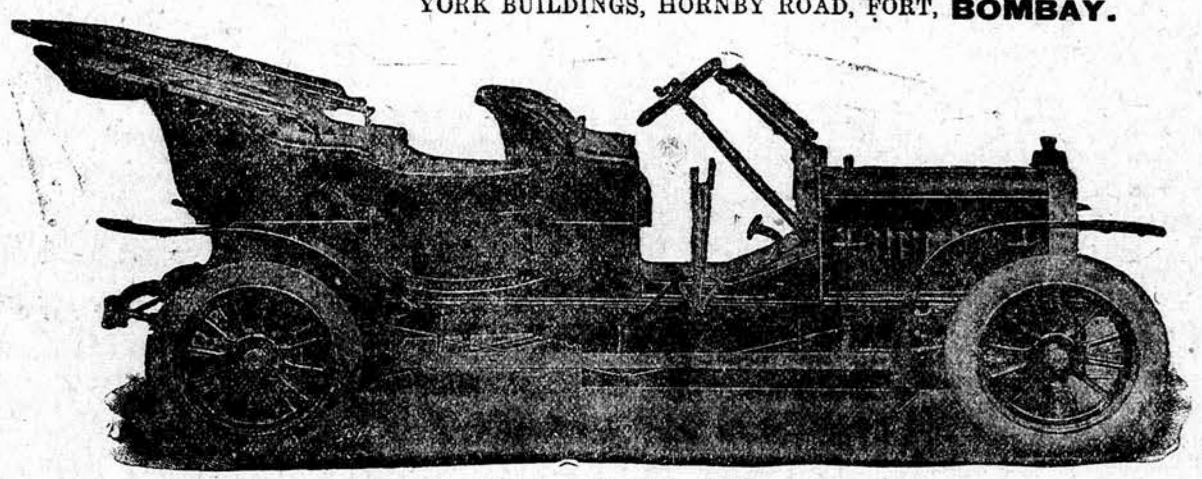

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

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KESHRANJAN

is indeed a miracle in all sorts of Hair-diseases. It prevents decay and discolouration. Produces soft and pliant hairs, a soft skin, fair delicate skin, heals all cutaneous eruptions and insures a lovely delicate complexion to all who use it. It is deliciously perfumed.

Re. 1 per bottle,
Post-free, Re. 1-5

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Distressing and suffocating Dry Coughs, Severe Cold, Loss of Voice, Difficulties in Breathing, Hoarseness in the chest, are permanently cured by our infallible specific BASAKARISTA or domestic Cough Linctus which contains no objectionable ingredients. In your trials, you should not be left without a phial of this invaluable preparation.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES

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Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION.
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Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

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Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize = £50

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Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.

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Name..............................

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To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906=281,526
" " " 1907=274,031
" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.

The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

Address: "INDIA," Wright's Coal Tar Soap,
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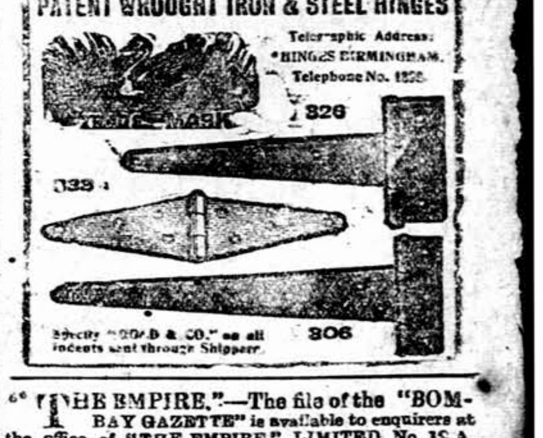

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Frenchurch Street, London E. C.